

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

[THE RIGHT OF TRANSLATION AND REPRODUCING ILLUSTRATIONS IS RESERVED.]

No. 162.—Vol. 6.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1858.

PRICE 2½D.—STAMPED, 3½D.

## LEGISLATION FOR INDIA.

We were of opinion, some time since, that the India Bill might without disadvantage be postponed till after the Reform Bill. Such a course is still possible, but is certainly less reasonable than it would have been at an earlier date. The whole question of Indian Government has been before the House; India itself must be familiar with the fact, and expecting changes; and to break off in a work so important is at once undignified and hazardous. However, we live in times when the faculty of wonder finds plenty to exercise itself on, and must make the most of a confused and anomalous Parliament. Legislation for India is the topic of the week, and, whatever interruptions may be impending, it is as well to discuss the latest plans for carrying out a change to which a vast majority of the Commons is more or less committed, and which some Ministry, at all events, will have to achieve.

The question of Crown or Company is done with. There is nothing that rises to the dignity of being called a "party" in favour of giving the Company a *veto* on the Supreme Power of the Kingdom. It is now admitted that the respectable Corporation, to which the monopoly of India was once granted, has seen its best days. Everybody has praised it, no doubt—and it deserved praise—but to pronounce it perfect in the face of a mutiny by its own army was a little too much. No organisation could maintain a paradox like *that*; and now the local skill and experience of the Company passes, as machinery often does, into new hands. How to keep that machinery going—and how to direct and control it from home—such is the problem for the country to solve at present. If the Parliament of England cannot manage to create a body as fit to achieve these objects as a board of gentlemen elected by holders of India stock—surely the said Parliament must be in a very queer way.

The first point on which attention naturally turns, is that of the Head or Chief of the new system of government. Such a functionary is necessarily a high one, and under our constitution must be also responsible to Parliament, and in communication with it. The natural course seems to be to create a Secretaryship of State for India (under whatever title you please), to be held always by one of the highest statesmen of the country. This, we say, is the natural way of settling things. But, then, there is no doubt that the appointment in question will bring a

vast responsibility along with it; and we feel somewhat curious to know where our ordinary parliamentary politicians are going to qualify for the post? The Whigs have established their tradition so successfully that a *lord* will infallibly be the first man chosen for the post. Wherefore, we take this early opportunity of recommending that India become forthwith a portion of the Grand Tour. It is as near now as Greece or the Pyramids were a century since; and surely is worth personal study by those who aspire to its government. Were Indian knowledge a regular portion of education (also a desirable thing under the new system), we might look without apprehension to the Indian Secretary's going out with his "party" and being succeeded by a rival gentleman—which we take to be also the natural condition of his tenure of office under our constitution.

The provision which would prevent the secretary from acting without the consent of at least "three" of his council seems to us superfluous. We hope there never will be a Secretary unable to command the assent of at least three to his measures—and predict speedy expulsion for such an one when he does exist. And, on the other hand, the power of rapid action must be secured to the Secretary even at some risk.

Touching the number of the Council, there is more to be said about them and their appointment than on any other feature of any of the India Bills. We shall not be too prolix. Our notion all along has been that "eight" (Palmerston's number) was too small; yet we are willing to diminish somewhat the "eighteen" of the Derby scheme. The number, however, is not a vital matter. With regard to the mode of appointment there is more difficulty. We dislike the sub-divisions and sub-sub-divisions of the Derby bill, and want it simplified. We also desire to see the bulk of the Council appointed by the Crown, because that process is in analogy with the general plan of our Executive. On the other hand, what are we to say to the elective part of the measure? We have already pointed out that the proposal fell very flat on the parties in honour of whom it was proposed. The truth is that there is no analogy between the power of electing a man who is to represent *you*, and the power of electing a man who is to take a share in governing a dependency. Hence the want of political sympathy with this project. It appeals too distantly and indirectly to men. There is a pleasure to a philosopher, indeed, in helping to influence the

government of a distant empire. But the ten-pounder cannot be expected to feel this. His own member represents *him*, his local interests, his question about the town pump, and so forth. He has personal motives—of connection, passion, tradition—for feeling keenly on the question who is to sit for the town. He can judge better, too, of a man's fitness for the mere office of M.P., than he can for his fitness to determine whether there shall be any longer a pension paid to the Rajah of Ramnugger. On the whole, we do not wonder that the elective project has fallen cold; nor much regret it either. But we think it was well meant, and that it was a very natural idea after all the hubbub about the quarrels between the Company and the settlers from Britain. The notion, probably, was to give such settlers who had been aggrieved by the local government an opportunity of making their influence felt. But we hope that one of the earliest effects of the change of system will be to place those who establish themselves in India to trade on a better footing with those who rule in India. This cannot, perhaps, be so much effected by any special regulations as by a general change of tone from the superior to the inferior body. It is impossible to read the books of Indian officials without noticing a certain insolence towards all non-officials, which reminds one of the sham-aristocracy that is the curse of country towns, and is somehow exceedingly flourishing in garrison society everywhere.

We are not prepared to see the Council elected absolutely for "life," but recommend some arrangement by which new blood shall be infused occasionally. The tenure, however, ought to be for several years at least.

On one point we would urge our readers to remain firm, the maintenance of the "competition" system in the appointments to clerkships and cadetships. We know all that can be said against the system, and, by-the-by, it is now beginning to be attacked, because some people find it works too well for them! But every objection to it sinks into insignificance compared with the risks arising from the opposite system of "patronage," which means jobbery, which means fraud, which means failure and ruin. Let us, in creating a new edifice, introduce the latest improvements; for the fact that we used our latest experience of the natives in governing the Punjab, explains the fact that it remained quiet while there was mutiny in the heart of our ancient province of Bengal.



THE DESTRUCTION OF THE JAMES BAINE'S BY FIRE IN THE DOCKS AT LIVERPOOL.—(FROM A SKETCH BY W. HUNTINGTON.)



## THE BURNING OF THE JAMES BAINES.

The burning of the *James Baines* was not an ordinary disaster. The vessel had become renowned for its speed, which was not only shown occasionally under favourable circumstances, but regularly, and in all weathers. The loss is all the greater from the fact that ship-builders do not always meet with the same success, even with the same models; and three *James Baines*'s may be built on the exact "lines" of the destroyed ship, before we have one to combine all her excellences.

The *James Baines* had just returned from Calcutta, to which port she had taken troops. On her home voyage she had on board an Indian cargo, consisting of 6,694 bags of rice, 3,703 bales of jute, 40 bales of cow hides, and 7,193 bags of linseed; and after two days' discharging, the following are the quantities which were in the vessel:—2,220 bales of jute, 6,213 bags of linseed, 6,682 bags of rice, and all the hides. The fire broke out in the forehold, and, notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions, the flames gained the mastery, and before the close of the day the noble ship was burned to the water's edge, and lay like a huge cinder in the dock. The masts fell in the course of the afternoon, destroying part of the roof of the quay shed in their descent, but, fortunately, no one was injured. The vessel was scuttled at an early period of the day, so that nineteen feet of the hold became enveloped in water, while nine feet remained exposed to the flames.

The insurances effected upon her are, it appears, not unlikely to be a matter of some dispute, though the owners believe that the time policies opened upon her when she sailed from Calcutta had not legally expired when the disaster which has caused her destruction took place. One of the Liverpool underwriters, however, has acknowledged his liability, the amount for which the owners insured with him being £7,000, and similar acknowledgments have been made by individual underwriters in London.

## Foreign Intelligence.

## FRANCE.

THE "Moniteur" contradicts certain reports of the retirement of the Minister of Finance; and intimates that the attacks on M. Magne are more likely to confirm than to impair the Emperor's confidence in him.

The Government of France will, we are told, support Sardinia in her just claims for the restoration of the *Caduliari*.

A decree, ordering the enrolment, for active service, of the soldiers still disposable of the contingent of the class of 1856, is published. This is said to be rendered necessary to restore the army to the point of effectiveness fixed by the budget of 1858.

Thirty or forty persons are to be tried for the insurrectionary attempt at Chalons.

A plan for the government of Algeria is proposed in the establishment of a Lieutenantcy; three Directors-General with functions similar to those of a Minister; and, in France, an Under Secretary of State as the channel of communication between the Home Government and that of Algeria.

The opposition in the Legislative Body against the application of such enormous sums of money, at the expense of the whole country, for the architectural improvement of Paris, has to a certain extent been successful. It has been agreed between the special commission of the Legislative Body and the Council of State that ten million francs shall be deducted from the sum demanded by the Government for the purpose.

## SPAIN.

MADRID journals of the 28th ult. contradict a report, which had gained considerable currency, that Carlist meetings had been held preparatory to an insurrection in Catalonia.

After repeated conferences between the Ministers and the Pope's Nuncio, the bases of a bill to settle the question of the sale of ecclesiastical property has been agreed to.

The itinerary of the Queen of Spain in her visit to the shores of the Mediterranean will comprise Murcia, Cartagena, Valencia, Almansor, and Alicante.

## AUSTRIA.

THE Prussian Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna is understood to have demanded an explanation of some attacks on his Government made by a journal supposed to be under Count Buol's control.

## PRUSSIA.

THE King has left Charlottenburg, and taken up his residence at Potsdam. His general health is said to have greatly improved. His Majesty will probably remove to Sans Souci about the middle of the month.

## RUSSIA.

A SERIOUS outbreak amongst the peasants on the domain of Prince Wasilzko, instigated by an agitator who had misrepresented the project for the emancipation of serfs, is announced. The peasants, in a body, proceeded to Tauragan, and refused to work until their claims were satisfied. Three squadrons of Hussars arrived the day afterwards, many of the peasants were arrested, some were flogged, and order was at length re-established.

A detailed and obligatory programme of the labours of the committees of the nobility, in reference to the emancipation of the peasants has been published. Three successive periods are fixed for the accomplishment of this measure. In the first, the principles are to be laid down. In the second, these principles are to be applied to each property. In the third, a common code will be compiled for the rural population. Six months are allowed for the labours of the first period in a statistical and systematic point of view. After this delay, the peasants will obtain all the rights of the other contributing classes; but they will remain attached to the land until they shall have been redeemed.

There is a talk of the resignation of MM. Panin and Anenkow, two ministers who, it is said, refuse to adopt the new policy inaugurated by the Emperor Alexander.

We read in the "Post Gazette":—"All the roads of the kingdom of Poland are at present covered with troops proceeding towards the south and south-west. The number of armed men in Poland is now double what it was last year. It appears certain that it is the troubles in Bosnia which have led to these military movements, Russia having resolved to prepare herself to oppose any intervention of Austria in these provinces." Another letter, in the "Augsburg Gazette," states that authentic documents prove that the whole amount of regular troops at present in the Russian empire does not exceed 500,000 men.

## ITALY.

MR. LYONS has handed a note to the Neapolitan Government claiming compensation for the two English engineers of the *Cagliari*. It was reported that the sum demanded was £4,000, and that the King of Naples was disposed to come to an arrangement on the subject.

The Court of Appeal was to decide during the present week whether the *Cagliari* was a lawful prize.

Military preparations were actively going forward in the Neapolitan arsenals.

The Austrian Archduke has left Milan for Vienna. His departure has given rise to all sorts of remarks. Some say that he is dissatisfied with the powers granted him by his Government; and others, that after having done his utmost to conciliate the people of Lombardy he despairs of success.

## TURKEY AND THE EAST.

INTELLIGENCE from Constantinople, by way of Trieste, contradicts the statement that the Sultan had reproved the Viceroy of Egypt for his activity in favour of the Suez Canal. On the contrary, the Sultan is now said to have authorised the Viceroy to take what provisional steps he pleases. This is doubtful, we think.

There have been serious riots among the refugees in Alexandria. The publication of certain measures caused this irritation among the refugees, most of them Tuscans, Romans, and persons condemned by default from other parts of Italy. As they particularly attributed the

measures to the influence of France and of the French Consul-General, they assembled in the streets, uttered cries of "Down with the Emperor! Down with the French Consul!" and gave way to acts of the greatest violence. The European Consuls were at length compelled to turn their attention to a state of things which was every day becoming more and more serious, and concerted with the authorities of the city measures to repress the disturbances.

## AMERICA.

At Washington the House Committee on Foreign Affairs have instructed their chairman to report a resolution directing the President to take immediate steps for abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Two Germans have been arrested at Buffalo charged with violating the neutrality laws in enlisting men for the British army.

Messrs. Majors and Russell, the contractors to transport the army supplies to Salt Lake, have decided on making Nebraska city the starting point, and are organising an immense train to Utah. "The caravan will be one of the most imposing and extensive that the western world has ever witnessed. It will be composed of 2,000 wagons, each hauling 1,500 lbs. of freight; 16,000 head of cattle, two acres of ox yokes to hitch them up with, and 2,000 ox drivers." General Harney had left to join the army of Utah.

The funeral of the well-known Colonel Benton, who died recently, was accompanied with every mark of popular and official respect. The procession included all the military companies of the city, the 7th Regiment of United States Infantry, the judges and magistrates, the associations, and a miscellaneous crowd of great magnitude.

Some details have been received in New York of a massacre by Indians in British Honduras. The Indians took the town of Becalaw, killing 104 persons, and taking forty prisoners. Ransom amounting to 4,000 dollars was offered for the release of the latter, but it was refused, and the entire number—thirty women and ten men—were brought out and put to death, after the women had been grossly abused.

Very distressing accounts are given of the floods, occasioned by the overflowing of the river Mississippi.

From Mexico we still have the old story of civil war. It was said that Santa Anna had engaged to re-conquer Mexico for the Spanish crown.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE Kaffir nation is reported to be almost altogether broken up. Hostilities were imminent between the Boers of the Orange Free State and the chief, Mosheh. An English clergyman, Mr. Wilson, had been murdered by the Kaffirs, as is supposed, and many other murders are laid to the account of these people. The Cape Parliament was busy with measures of internal improvement, the progress of the colony being very marked.

The Cape mail gives us the following intelligence:—"In the Governor's speech, at the opening of Parliament, the unexpected announcement was made that the King of Delhi is to be confined at Fort Cox, a small fortress in British Kafiriana."

## AUSTRALIA.

By late intelligence we learn that there had been a change of ministry at Melbourne, the Haines Cabinet going out and Mr. O'Shanassy and his friends coming in. It is said the composition of the new ministry was satisfactory.

Trade had greatly improved in Victoria.

THE RIOTS IN ANTIGUA.—All is quiet in Antigua, the negro riots having been suppressed. Fourteen of the rioters were killed by the fire of the police. A special commission was to try the captured rioters. The intention of the insurrectionists is now said to have been to murder the whole population and establish a negro government.

WRECK ON THE PATAGONIAN COAST.—The British ship *Washington*, from Cardiff, was wrecked on the coast of Patagonia. The crew (twenty-three in number) climbed on the rocks and were saved. Their ship went to pieces. With these pieces they built a sloop in thirty-eight days, and arrived safely in her at Valparaiso, a distance of 1,200 miles.

A RICH CAPTURE.—Her Majesty's gunboat *Jasper*, captured a slaver on the coast of Cuba on the 22nd of March. The slaver was a full-rigged ship, 750 tons burden, and had £8,000 in doubloons on board. She had a crew of between forty and fifty men, but no slaves. The *Styx* was in company at the time of the capture, and left in chase of a barque supposed to have slaves on board.

THE SATIS DIFFICULTY.—The difficulty concerning the new French Consul at Basle, to whom the citizens of Basle objected on personal grounds, has been got rid of by the French Government finding another employment for that gentleman.

EMIGRATION FROM GERMANY.—The immense emigration from Germany which has gone on for some years past has alarmed the Governments of the various States. They are said to have agreed upon certain measures for checking the movement. "It is estimated," says the "Independence Belge," "that within the last ten years a hundred millions of money have been taken over to America by emigrants. It is therefore intended to strike with a high rate the capital destined to be sent abroad for the advancement of emigration. The authorities will receive the order to exercise a strict surveillance—to know beforehand in the provinces, where emigration is most in favour, the use the inhabitants intend to make of the money arising from the realisation of their patrimony."

LIFE AND MANNERS IN AMERICA.—Says the "Louisville Courier":—"Ben. Palmer and W. Booker met in the bar-room of a tavern in Springfield, and an altercation instantly ensued, one or the other first using his fists. Each then drew a revolver and fired four shots a-piece in rapid succession, three of Palmer's hitting Booker—one in the left hand, a second in his leg, and a third in the left breast. The first shot fired by Booker struck Palmer in the groin, penetrating the bladder—a mortal wound. He was also wounded in the leg. After exhausting his shots, Palmer hurled his pistol with all his strength against Booker, who, thinking himself mortally wounded, seized the other with his left hand by the coat collar, and, throwing away his pistol, drew a bowie knife and stabbed the unfortunate Palmer nine times in the breast and body. The latter fell dead in his tracks, his body streaming blood at every pore. Booker may possibly survive his wounds, though it is thought the shot in the breast will prove fatal. Booker is the son of Judge Paul Booker, for many years a District Judge in the State. Palmer is a son of the Hon. R. C. Palmer, ex-Senator from Washington County."

JOURNALISM IN NEW YORK.—By a recent statistical return, it appears that there are 671 journals in the State of New York. Of these 62 are published daily; giving a total annual circulation of 97,904,079 copies. The remaining periodicals issue 95,333,542 copies yearly, so that, in round numbers, the journals annually published in the State of New York amount to 200 millions.

ORSINI'S CHILDREN.—A correspondent of the "Nord" states that Mr. Hodge has not been successful in obtaining the permission of Madame Orsini to bring her eldest daughter to England, in accordance with the authorisation he received in the will of Orsini. Madame Orsini remains with her two daughters at Nice, in the greatest seclusion.

RACHEL'S LIBRARY.—At the sale of Mdlle. Rachel's library, the pamphlet of "Adrienne Lecouvreur," from which she studied, with two notes in her handwriting, fetched the fabulous sum of 1,250*l.* (£50); "Phédre," from which she also studied, but without any note, sold for 1,200*l.*; "Angelo" fetched 580*l.*; "Le Cid," 375*l.*; "Polyeucte," 360*l.*; "Virginie," 300*l.*; "Cicépatre," 290*l.*

THE "UNIVERS" AGAIN.—French journalists seem to be relieved from the muzzle whenever they would write of England. Speaking of the alliance, the "Univers" says:—"Let us renounce this alliance with profidious, insolent England—this alliance, which has never been cordial, and which can never be relied on. An isolated position would be even more satisfactory. A rupture would be preferable. No war with England, however disastrous, could ever destroy dynasties in France; the alliance on English conditions is more menacing to them. . . . The trial of Bernard is a greater triumph for English policy than even for the sect of assassins. By this decision on the right of asylum, the revolutionary hired assassins possess an arsenal and a refuge at a few hours' distance of Paris, and England holds us under the knife of the revolution! There can be no mistake on the subject. England finds it as well to be a den of assassins in London as she finds it well to be a manufacturer of poison in Bengal. The pamphlet and the emissaries of Mazzini, the machines of Simon Bernard, are like opium, and the Bible-articles of English free trade. Listen now to the compliments and flatteries lavished on the Duke of Malakoff. The Duke knows the proverb which our Arabs of Algeria appear to have inherited from Carthage, '— Kiss the dog on the mouth until he is muzzled.' This is the foundation of English policy. Hurrah for France and the Emperor! But, at the same time, Perim is fortified, and the liberty of Mazzini's followers is sacred."

## THE INDIAN REVOLT.

THE capture of Lucknow has not been attended with such important advantages as was at first anticipated, and the rebels, being driven out of the city, but not entirely destroyed, are now at large in various parts of the country. Great results were expected from the vast preparations made by Sir Colin Campbell for the assault of Lucknow. It was very generally believed that the rebels, who had received an immense accession of numbers from their brethren in Oude, and had strongly entrenched themselves, having had ample leisure allowed them for that purpose, would make a last determined stand. Both anticipations have been doomed to disappointment.

After the successful operations of Sir Colin Campbell at Lucknow, and after the sepoys had lost the Kaiserbagh, the enemy appear to have been so disheartened that they began to fly from the city in several directions, particularly towards Sundela, Setaapore, and Fyzabad. Cavalry and artillery were immediately sent in pursuit, under Brigadier Campbell and Brigadier-General Sir Hope Grant, but thousands appear to have made good their escape. It was not till the morning of the 18th that the last position in the city, Moosabagh, fell into our hands. No particulars of our killed and wounded had been received up to the latest dates; according to private reports, they number 700 officers and 1,100 men. The enemy lost, it is supposed, about 4,000 killed, but the number of wounded is unknown.

Major-General Sir Hope Grant does not appear to have pursued the flying enemy for any considerable distance, since we learn from a Government telegram of the 24th of March, that he was despatched on the preceding day to disperse a body of rebels under Rajah Jaijoll Singh, at Korej, about fourteen miles from Lucknow. The operation proved perfectly successful, twelve guns being captured, and the general returned with his troops on the afternoon of the 24th. That same day, the grand army before Lucknow broke up—the Goorkhas, who, under their gallant commander, Jung Bahadoor, had joined Sir Colin Campbell on the 11th, marching to Fyzabad; and our own troops, intended for the future garrison of the city, preparing to take up their respective quarters in the several palaces and other large buildings.

The enemy still held the strong fortress of Calpee, which was commanded by a brother of the Nena's. A force from it, accompanied by heavy guns, had been for some time besieging a small fort belonging to the Chirkaree Rajah, but though the reports thence have been most contradictory, the latest intelligence is that the Rajah still held out. A large British force had entered Rohilund, and we may hope shortly to hear that Khan Bahadoor Khan, and his fanatical army in that province, have been signally defeated. The Nena is said to have joined them with a few followers, and another attack on Huldwanee, at the foot of Nynce Tal, was by the last accounts hourly expected. The Governor has increased the proffered reward for the capture of the Nena, from 50,000 to 100,000 rupees, and accompanied it by a free pardon to "any mutineer, deserter, or rebel, who may deliver up the said Nena Dhondoo Punt, commonly called Nena Sahib."

We regret to have to record two reverses. One was at a small fort near Allahabad, which station the Governor-General has made his present headquarters. It appears that the old story of despising our enemy was the cause. The party sent against the fort was too small to take it, and, after an ineffectual attempt and the loss of one officer and some men killed, the remainder were obliged to retire. The second reverse is the necessitated retirement of our troops (under Colonel Milman) from Jaunpore, near Oude, and must have been caused by the advance, in overwhelming numbers, of the beaten enemy from Lucknow. No particulars have yet been received, but private accounts mention that our men had retreated on Azimghur, where they were closely besieged; and a party of fifty dragoons had been sent post haste from Benares, by bullock-train drawn by coolies. Later accounts say that the rebels were pressing Colonel Milman very hard—one gun especially causing him serious annoyance. A sortie was made unsuccessfully to take the gun, and Captain Bedford, of the 37th, was killed. On the 29th, 100 men of the 97th and 20th Foot, and 110 Madras Rifles were sent on from Benares. The 13th Foot from Allahabad have proceeded *via* Ghazepore.

## CAPTURE OF JHANSI.

From the two Bombay columns, the Central India Field Force under Sir Hugh Rose, and the Rajpootana Field Force under General Roberts, comes cheering intelligence. Jhansi has fallen to the former, Kotah to the latter. The enemy's force which lay between Sir Hugh Rose and Jhansi withdrew into the city on his approach; the first detachment of his force, consisting of horse artillery and cavalry, appeared before the rebellious city on the 20th of March; and the investment of the place commenced. The following day came in the rest of the 2nd Brigade, and the 1st Brigade joined on the 23rd. For want of a plan of the town, repeated reconnaissances and consequent delays were inevitable. On the 23rd, however, fire, vertical and horizontal, was opened from a flanking battery in a strong position, and a breaching battery was likely to be ready to begin on the 25th or 26th. The enemy was supposed to consist of 1,500 sepoys, of whom 500 were cavalry, and 10,000 Bundelas. His position was strong, the town being well walled, and mounting from thirty to forty guns. Above the town, and constituting a separate and very formidable position, was the huge castellated fortress-palace of the former Rajahs. Thither from her palace in the town betook herself our mortal foe, the titular Rane, wife or mother of the last Rajah. The progress of the siege showed no symptoms of wavering on the part of the rebels or their leaders. On what day the breaching battery opened its fire we are not exactly informed, but by the 28th, from the two attacks, two 21-pounders, two 18-pounders, two 10-inch and six 8-inch mortars, with some lighter pieces, were in full play upon the town. The fire of the enemy in return was vigorously sustained, and so well-directed that the officers were of opinion that among the garrison there must have been some of the mutinied Gholandaze, or native artillery. While the besieging force was thus engaged it came to the ears of the general that a large rebel army, commanded by one Santee Soopay, a relative in some degree of Nena Sahib, and his agent, in seducing the mutinied Gwalior Contingent from its sullen repose at Moorar, was on its way to relieve the beleaguered city. The information was true. From which direction the enemy came our intelligence, at present derived only from telegrams, does not inform us. However, in strength estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000 men, they advanced upon Sir Hugh Rose, who joined battle with them at daybreak on the morning of the 1st of April. Resolute neither to cease or slacken the fire of his batteries, nor to discontinue the investment of the place, the English General could employ but a small portion of his force to meet this new foe. But, employing that small portion judiciously, he succeeded in breaking and routing them after a stout resistance. Here and there individuals or small bodies stood their ground and fought desperately till cut to pieces, but the main body was soon in full flight for the ford of the river Betwa, up to which point the cavalry and horse artillery followed in pursuit through the blazing jungle, which had been fired either designedly or by accident. All the enemy's guns, eighteen in number, all good and serviceable, and an 8-inch mortar, with quantities of ammunition, were taken, and the country round, says the General, "was strewn with dead bodies, chiefly those of sepoys." Freed by this brilliant action, which did not cost him the life of a single officer, nor apparently of many men, from all fear of interruption to his designs upon Jhansi, Sir Hugh kept up the steady fire of his batteries till, on the evening of the 3rd, the breach was reported practicable. On the morning of the 4th the storm took place, and after a resistance described as "desperate" and "determined," the town of Jhansi was in our possession. The Rane and her people now lost heart, and the fortress was evacuated. The Rane managed to slip away in the darkness, and got to Jaloun, but the great stronghold of revolt in Bundelcund is down, and a loss has been inflicted upon the rebels of the province which Sir H. Rose rates as high as 3,000 men.

## SUCCESSES AT KOTAH.

General Roberts, 1st Brigade, arrived from Nusserabad at Boondoe.



On the 20th of March, and was joined there by the 2nd Brigade, under Lord Dalhousie, the 72nd Highlanders, on the 21st. After a formal review of the Rajah, the force, now swelled to an entire division, with a large and engineers' train, marched to Kotah, whither it arrived on the 22nd, and pitched camp about three-quarters of a mile to the westward of the town. The Rajah, with a great number of followers and a fully-armed elephant, crossed the river and met the General and General Lawrence, the political agent; and it is said his presence was of great assistance in the operations. On the evening of the 23rd, the Rajah, with a large force, made a desperate attack on the British camp, but were repulsed. On the 24th, a storming party of 1,000 men marched at daylight, crossed the river into the Rajah's palace, and issued out at one of the gates on the south side. Major Tremblay, of the 11th, and the company's Engineers, blew open the gate, and an entrance was effected after very little fighting. The enemy, it appears, had been partially retreating almost every day since the 23rd, and very few men were seen in the town. The 8th Hussars, which arrived on the 25th, was engaged in pursuit. The following is the telegraphic dispatch announcing the capture:—

"Kotah is completely in our hands—fort and city. About fifty guns taken, our loss very slight. Only twenty-five estimated killed and wounded. This great success was gained by a flank movement, which turned the enemy's position, and rendered his defences utterly useless. Native troops behaving right well."

#### A REPULSE.

We have to record a repulse of our troops on the island of Bait, near Barra, in the Gulf of Cutch. This island, which is commanded by a small fort, was attacked by a force of about 120 of her Majesty's 14th Regiment, from Kurrachee, commanded by Captain Bailey, of the Hon. Company's Artillery. The troops landed in boats from the *Prince Arthur*, with two guns, and proceeded against the fort, which was held by a garrison of insurgent Bheels or Waghrees. By direction of Captain Bailey, four men were told off to blow up the gate with powder-lags. They advanced boldly to perform this hazardous duty, but they were met by a murderous fire from the enemy, well concealed behind the walls and in the jungle. A second attempt was made with equal success. Captain Bailey was shot through the body, six men killed and thirty wounded; and the party was obliged finally to re-embark without having accomplished its purpose of dislodging the Bheel garrison of Bait. Subsequently, the place was abandoned, and re-occupied by us.

**THE PROPOSED NEW INDIAN BISHOPS.**—Her Majesty's Government have not acceded to the request made by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and other dignitaries of the Church, for a subdivision of the diocese of Calcutta, which became vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Wilson. The Rev. Dr. Cotton, late head-master of the Marlborough College, will be consecrated on Thursday, the 13th inst., to the see of Calcutta, exactly as it stood during the incumbency of the late bishop. The ceremony will be performed in Westminster Abbey. The extreme length of the diocese over which Dr. Cotton will preside is from Peshawar to Singapur, nearly 3,000 miles, almost as great as the distance from London to Jerusalem.

#### COLLISIONS AT SEA.

The brig *Jessie*, of Shields, came into collision, on Sunday night, near the Brough light vessel, with a schooner (name unknown), and received such severe damage that she sank immediately. The captain and three of the crew were drowned; the rest were picked up by the brig *Ann*, of Portbury. The schooner pursued her course without rendering any assistance, though hailed to do so.

The brigand screw steamer, from Bristol and Swansea, with the ordinary complement of passengers and a cargo of general merchandise, was passing her way up the St. George's Channel for Belfast and the Clyde. Between Wicklow Head and the Kish Light ship, she came in contact—at night—with the *William Campbell*, bound to Trinidad from Greenock. Such was the force with which the vessels came together, that both of them foundered in a very short period. Captain Sewell, of the *William Campbell*, and six of his crew, perished; and with regard to those who were on board the steamer, twenty-one of the crew and passengers are missing.

The survivors of both vessels, numbering in all nineteen, were picked up by the *Espero*, from Ostend to Liverpool, which safely landed them at Millport Haven on Sunday morning. Among these survivors was a seaman, named Williams, who had been wrecked before on that very day. He belonged to the crew of the clipper schooner *George*, which, sailing from Liverpool for the Niger, was capsized at about eight o'clock on the morning of the 30th, off Tuscar. The captain and all hands were on deck at the time. To save themselves from going down with the vessel they jumped overboard to windward. Williams states that he swam about until he saw a small piece of timber belonging to the galley, which rose up to the surface. He caught hold and clung to that, as also did two others of the crew, but they became exhausted, and fell off one after the other. Williams remained upon the plank until half-past three o'clock, having been in the water seven hours, and he was then beginning to despair and to feel exhausted, when his head was seen on the crest of a wave by a passenger on board the steamer *Brigand*. He was taken on board, and put to bed. It was at about seven o'clock the same night that the steamer came in collision with the *William Campbell*. Williams escaped with some of the crew in a boat.

#### A WRECK ON THE CORNISH COAST.

The coxswain of the life-boat of the National Life-boat Institution, stationed at Bute Haven, furnishes the following interesting account of the wreck of the ship *Defence*, of Liverpool, and the rescue of her crew:—

"During a strong gale from the W.N.W., with thick and dirty weather, a large ship was observed by the coast-guard on the look-out, apparently in distress and fast drifting on shore. The ship, when first seen, at four p.m., was about twelve miles to northward of this place, with a heavy sea on the starboard. The chief boatman, who is the coxswain of the life-boat of the National Life-boat Institution, at Bute, lost no time in consulting with some of the local committee; but from the great distance and the heavy sea, it was deemed impossible to reach the ship in time. He therefore proceeded by land, taking one man with him to the place where he thought the ship would drive on shore, a distance of fourteen miles. On reaching the place he had much difficulty in finding the wreck, from the nature of the cliffs on that part of the coast; but succeeded at last, through rain and flashing, to attract the notice of a man who had been left in charge of the ragged-boat, and who had fetched the rockets from Boscawen. On arriving at the wreck, we found Mr. Stone, the chief boatman in charge of the Boscawen station, with his crew, who, with much promptitude and energy, had already got the rocket line warp on board; and, as it did not seem for some time to be of use, the crew might have been hauled on shore in safety by ten p.m. The ship now lay wedged up under a perpendicular cliff, 300 feet high, where the heavy sea was constantly rolling over her. The crew were making signals of distress by burning torches, but in this position they were doomed to remain for many hours, with no means of escape visible. At three o'clock in the morning the sea rose, and the work of destruction now soon commenced. The ship heeled a run from her first position, taking all the rocket apparatus with her. In a short time the vessel went in fragments; all that could be seen was a mass of wreck surging and snapping against the iron-bound cliffs. This was a time of the most intense anxiety. The men on shore had to force their way round a difficult point to reach the place where the ship had drifted, and, although the night was dark, succeeded in reaching within fifty feet from where the men were who had floated in under the overhanging cliffs on a fragment of the poop; and strange as it may appear, the whole of the crew then on board, with the pilot, seventeen in all, were saved in a most providential manner. The crew clung to a rock, with the sea beating heavily over them, without one ray of hope, and an overhanging cliff of some height above them. In this position the coast-guard had to slide down a most awful cliff, and with the aid of a small line, and with holding on to each other, succeeded in hauling the whole of the crew more dead than alive over the cliffs. Had the smaller rope broken at the time, the whole of the crew engaged in the dangerous undertaking would have been hurled into the sea and perished. One of the coast-guard men was nearly to be suspended, one leg over the cliff, to clear and lift the other over the precipice. The ship proved to be the *Defence*, of and for Liverpool. Thomas Hasling, master, 1,000 tons burthen, from the coast of Spain, but having not with a series of accidents—first, in losing both of his masts, at the Western Islands; then, in attempting to reach the coast, struck on the Gray stock, and had her rudder, and was left, in a most perilous position, by a storm vessel that had been towing her, to the point of the cliffs, when she drove on shore, and was dashed to atoms."

#### IRELAND.

**THE GREAT ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW (IRELAND).**—The yearly cattle show of the Royal Irish Agricultural Society came off on Wednesday week with considerable success, and was attended in the evening by the usual meeting. Lord Eglinton was present, and delivered a speech, in the course of which he touched upon several topics of general interest, including his address with a tribute to the merits of his predecessors in the office of Viceroy.

**DEATH OF THE OLDEST SUBJECT OF HER MAJESTY.**—Mr. J. Nolan, who was a member of a respectable family in the county of Cork, died at Kneelands on the 24th ult., at the age of 115 years and some months. He was born in 1742, therefore he has lived in the reigns of five sovereigns of England. His father died over one hundred years ago, at the age of eighty-six, having been born in the reign of Charles II. The late Mr. Nolan, who was fully six feet high, had all his faculties preserved to him to his death. About six years since, a photographic likeness of him was placed in the hands of her Majesty by the Earl of Bessborough, his landlord.

#### SCOTLAND.

**THE SCOTCH UNIVERSITIES.**—The Association for the Improvement and Extension of Scottish Universities have presented a memorial to Lord Derby setting forth the measures they think called for. They ask for more and better-paid professors, assistant professors, and retiring allowances for aged and infirm professors. In the University of Edinburgh there should be a complete school of national and international jurisprudence. In all Scottish universities there should be an independent examining department. The graduates should have some share in the government of each university. One or two of each body should be formed out of the whole body of the Scottish graduates.

**A FARM LABOURER GAINING A MATHEMATICAL PRIZE.**—The joint winner of the Simpson Mathematical £50 Prize at King's College, Aberdeen, was Mr. Donald Robertson. "Mr. Robertson (says the "Aberdeen Journal") has, up to the last six months, worked all the summer as a farm labourer, earning thereby sufficient to enable him to attend the college classes during the winter."

#### THE PROVINCES.

**SHOT BY A GAMEKEEPER.**—Benjamin Smith, a gamekeeper, was charged at Sheffield, on Thursday, with wilfully shooting Henry Charlesworth, a penknife cutler. From the evidence it appeared that Charlesworth, with two companions, named Hardy and Revell, eighteen and nineteen years of age, went into the suburbs of the town for a ramble. They took the foot-road through Lees Wood. When they had got 150 yards into the wood, Revell pointed out a bird's nest. Charlesworth went to take the nest, the others remaining seated by the path-side. As soon as Charlesworth reached the tree and was about climbing it, his companions saw the prisoner emerge from a bush where he had been hid. They called out and ran away—Charlesworth also running in another direction. The keeper fired at him, the shot penetrating his neck, back, both arms, right thigh, and left hand. Afterwards, meeting a young man named Beggan, who saw his condition, they went back together into the wood, and saw the keeper, who gave Charlesworth his name. A surgeon deposed that he found twenty-six shot-wounds, but none of them dangerous; but Charlesworth had been confined to his bed two days, and a wound on one of his fingers would prevent him working for some time. In cross-examination, the three parties denied that they had been searching for hares or pheasants, or that the gun went off accidentally. They all swore positively to seeing the keeper with the gun at his shoulder, taking aim. The prisoner's attorney said he was unable to contradict the parties by evidence; but he suggested that the probabilities were that they were mistaken; and that, in chasing the hares through the wood, the gun went off accidentally, in consequence of the trigger having been caught by a bramble. The prisoner was committed to trial. Bail was taken.

**SHOCKING MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.**—A dreadful case of murder and attempted suicide took place late on Thursday night, at the village of Keyworth, seven miles from Nottingham. A man named Lucy went to bed at the usual hour, his wife being then in the room. Presently she went to an adjoining chamber, where their little child (six months old) slept. In a few minutes afterwards he heard the child scream, and proceeding to the room he met his wife, who exclaimed, "I have murdered the child! I have cut its throat." The wretched woman then fainted, and it was discovered that she had inflicted several severe wounds on her own throat. She is in a very precarious state. The child was found dead.

**ASSAULT BY A DESERTER.**—As Mr. Gunn, a farmer, at East Mersia, near Colchester, was walking along by the sea wall, on Friday morning, he was overtaken by a man who begged of him. Mr. Gunn refused, when the man snatching a pitchfork out of Mr. Gunn's hand, knocked him down, and beat him about the head with it till he became insensible. He was soon after apprehended, and turned out to be a deserter from the 38th Foot. A labourer's coat, which he had stolen in the course of the morning, was found on him.

**THE LYME-HANLEY MURDERER.**—In our account of this murder, allusion was made to the slaughter of a favourite dog. An eye-witness furnishes the following as the correct particulars:—Bloomfield was seen to enter the garden, accompanied by his dog, a beautiful animal, with black curly hair. He went towards the summer-house, and, after collecting together as many large stones as he could find, he killed the dog by dashing its head upon the pavement. He then filled the stones so as to form a sort of altar, upon which he placed the body of the animal, and ignited a quantity of combustible materials underneath. He then entered the summer-house, and prayed aloud very fervently—so loud, indeed, as to be heard by passers-by and the inmates of the houses adjoining. After this, he quitted his temporary temple, and perambulated the garden, fighting with every tree he came to. Those who saw and laughed at this frantic outbreak little dreamed that next day they should hear that the unhappy man had sacrificed his wife also.

**BURGLARIES AT WREXHAM.**—The house of Mr. Richard Parry, farmer and collector of taxes for Thrapwood, near Wrexham, was entered on the night of Thursday week, and a quantity of money in gold, silver, cheques, and notes, amounting in all to about £105, stolen therefrom. No one in the house heard the thieves. The robbers effected an entrance by taking a pane of glass out of the pantry window. Another impudent robbery was committed at the residence of Mr. Joseph Griffiths, King Street, Wrexham, on the evening of the 25th ult. Mr. Griffiths and his family went to chapel, about half-past six; on his return he discovered that about £20 in money, three watches, a gold chain, some silver spoons, and other articles, had been stolen. The loss is estimated at upwards of £100.—On the night of Wednesday week some persons attempted to effect an entrance into the Rectory of Marchwell, near Wrexham, but met with no success.—The same night, Bryn-y-Orog Hall, situated within about half a mile from Marchwell Rectory, was also attempted, but the burglars were disturbed.

**SINGULAR CASE.**—At the Bradford Court-house, on Saturday, Mr. Thomas Booth, woolstapler and top maker, of Windmill, near Shipley, was charged before the mayor with stealing "one original sample silver of mohair tops." He had sent in the sample to a purchaser, but in sending the goods to be bought, they were found not equal to the sample. Complaint being made by Mr. Colefax, the purchaser's agent, Mr. Booth called at the prosecutor's warehouse, and Mr. Colefax showed him the original sample silver, and also a silver out of the tops delivered. He asked Mr. Colefax if he could see any difference between the two, and, upon the latter observing that there was a great difference in colour and quality, the prisoner rolled the two silvers up together, and said he would send no more tops if those which had been sent were returned. He then put the two samples into his pocket, and went away. He was cautioned against taking away the original sample, as that was the basis of the transaction, but he refused to leave it, saying that Mr. Anderson had not paid for it, and it was not his. The Mayor, after hearing the evidence, said it was his painful duty to send the case for trial at the sessions. Bail was accepted.

**SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE TYNE.**—A considerable number of vessels were towing out of the Tyne on Saturday at the time that preparations were being made to launch the *Vienna*, a large iron steam-ship, from Mr. T. D. Marshall's building-yard, South Shields. When all was ready an ensign was hoisted upon the new vessel to warn pilots bringing vessels down the river to keep out of the way, but at the moment the steam-ship was leaving the ways a large barque, the *Rosendale*, was being towed down, and the *Vienna* ran into her, carried away her stern, and left the blade of one of her screws in her quarter. The barque immediately began to fill with water, and was cut on to the middle ground, when she sunk. A steam-boat, the *Waterman*, also got into the way of the iron vessel as she was being launched, and only escaped by about a foot from being run over. The *Vienna* was not very much injured.

**CRUELTY ON BOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP.**—At the office of the county magistrates at Liverpool, on Saturday, Henry Wilson, the boatswain of the American ship *Eschschur* was fined £15, or in default ordered to be imprisoned for six months, for assaulting three seamen on board that vessel. These men threw themselves overboard and swam for shore, at the risk of being drowned, to escape sailing in the vessel, which left the Mersey on Saturday for New Orleans; and it is doubtful indeed whether they would have gained the shore, for they were picked up in a very exhausted state by the crew of a steam-boat. A detective officer, Inspector Horne, said that both the crew and passengers complained of the cruel behaviour of the prisoner and the second mate.

**THE QUEEN AT BIRMINGHAM.**—On the occasion of her Majesty's visit to Warwickshire, she will pay a visit to the Earl of Warwick, at Warwick Castle. In order that the Sovereign may carry with her an agreeable souvenir of her visit to Warwickshire, a committee has been formed to purchase, with the view of presenting it to the Queen, an oak sideboard carved by Mr. Wilcox, of Warwick. The subscriptions are to be limited to ten guineas.

**FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT.**—A wretched boat, with two watermen and fourteen seamen, in passing from Liverpool to the Sound to her Majesty's ship *Renown*, on Friday week, was swamped. Nine of the sailors and the watermen were rescued, but the other five were drowned. The boat had two pieces of iron ballast, and two sacks of potatoes, besides fourteen passengers—a number in excess of the licence; most of them sat aft. The combined weight brought her stern so low down that when the main was struck, in consequence of increased wind, the hole for receiving the outrigger was brought down so low that, on setting into a more exposed part of the Sound, every wave sent water into the boat. This was not observed until too late; and her crowded condition prevented the men from throwing out the ballast, or from adopting any other effectual means for preventing the boat from sinking.

**EXPLOSION OF FIRE-DAMP.**—On Tuesday, a serious explosion of fire-damp took place at the Wombwell Main Colliery, near Lanthill. A party were measuring the quantity of coals that had been got in a certain part of the mine, when the peculiar noise known to miners on the approach of fire-damp was distinctly heard, and a sheet of flame at once covered them. Several had the presence of mind to throw themselves flat upon their faces before it reached them, and thus escaped with but slight injuries; whilst those who were not so fortunate were severely, and some of them dangerously, burnt. The pit had been stopped since the previous Thursday, as the men were on strike; otherwise there might have been a catastrophe seriously second to Lanthill.

**SUICIDE FROM DISAPPOINTED AFFECTION.**—Elizabeth Graham, a servant with Mrs. Twentyman, of George Street, Carlisle, committed suicide last week, through disappointed affection. For a fortnight previous to her death, she never lay upon her bed, wearily walking the floor, or taking a little unquiet sleep in a chair. This state of things was at length ended by a dose of poison. The poor creature had previously begun a letter to the young man who had disappointed her. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

#### THE ROYAL ACADEMY BANQUET.

The inauguration of the new exhibition of pictures and sculpture at the Royal Academy was celebrated on Saturday by the usual anniversary festival. Sir Charles Eastlake presided; and among numerous company were the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Northumberland, the Marquis of Lonsdowne, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Warwick, the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Stanley, Lord J. Manners, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir J. Lubbock, Mr. Walsby, Lord Chief Justice Campbell, Lord Chief Baron Pollock, Lord Cranworth, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Palmerston, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Bishops of London, Oxford, and Carlisle, Earl Granville, Lord St. Leonards, Lord J. Russell, Earl Grey, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Sir C. Wood, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Labouchere, Lord Goderich, Sir R. Murchison, Mr. Robert Stephenson, Professor Faraday, Mr. C. Dickens, and Mr. Thackeray.

Speeches were made by the Duke of Cambridge, who eulogised Sir Colin Campbell as one of the greatest captains of the age; and by the Earl of Derby, who said he held it to be one of the main objects of a Government to promote the interests of the fine arts. The Bishop of Oxford and Lord St. Leonards also spoke. Mr. Dickens and Mr. Thackeray laid all. The latter told an anecdote illustrative of his career. His first ambition was to be a painter. "I can remember," said he, "when Mr. Dickens was a very young man, and had commenced delighting the world with some charming humorous works of which I cannot mention the name, but which were coloured light green, and came out once a month. This young man wanted an artist to illustrate his writings, and I recollect walking up to his chamber with two or three drawings in my hand, which, strange to say, he did not find suitable. But for that unfortunate blight which came over my artistic existence, it would have been my pride and my pleasure to have endeavoured one day to find a place on these walls for one of my performances. This disappointment caused me to direct my attention to a different walk of art, and now I can only hope to be 'translated' on these walls."

When Mr. Thackeray had spoken, the Chairman left the chair, and the company dispersed themselves through the different saloons, inspecting the collection.

**THE SEWAGE OF LONDON.**—The preliminary report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the best mode of distributing the sewage of towns has been laid on the table of the House of Commons. "Convinced by the representations of Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney," says a summary in the "Times," "that the mere diversion of the sewage will not purify the Thames from its present foul condition, the effect of past accumulations, the Commissioners recommend the immediate execution of the embankment scheme, propounded by the Metropolitan Improvement Commission of 1841. Advanced terraces being constructed, continuous on the surface, but affording convenient entrances to inner basins for the wharfs above London Bridge, reservoirs are to be formed in the embankments adjacent to the mouths of the existing sewers, into which all the sewage is to be received and deodorised, and from which—the purified water being first allowed to flow into the river—the precipitated matter will be pumped into the country or to the sea. The reservoirs and apparatus are to be beneath the surface, and consequently invisible; so that no nuisance whatever can be apprehended. The subsidiary parts of the scheme are the adorning of the river, the relief of the streets by the terrace carriage-ways between London and Westminster, and the connection by railroad of the existing termini on the southern shore. The cost of the entire works is estimated at £3,250,000, exclusive of any approaches which may be formed in connection with the new thoroughfares." The report is signed—Essex, Henry Ker Seymour, Robert Rawlinson, J. Thomas Way, J. B. Lawes, T. Southwood Smith, John Simon, Henry Austin."

**THE SPITALFIELDS WEAVERS.**—The Spitalfields weavers recently presented a memorial to the President of the Board of Trade, praying for relief against foreign competition; in other words, for a return to a protective policy. The Board of Trade has addressed to them a reply, discouraging any such expectation; but the Board also states that it will urge upon the attention of the proper department the advantages which would result to English trade from a relaxation of the tariffs of foreign countries.

**BISHOP AND CLERGY.**—The Bishop of London intended to cultivate the acquaintance of the clergy of his diocese. He held a soirée at London House last week, when great numbers of the metropolitan clergy were present. The bishop does not forget the "inferior" clergy—numbers of curates partook of his hospitality. About eleven o'clock, after supper, the company dispersed.

**SUNDAY SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S.**—At a meeting, largely attended by church and city dignitaries, held at the Mansion House, a resolution was adopted in favour of holding Sunday evening services at St. Paul's Cathedral, and a committee was appointed to raise the funds necessary to pay the expenses.

**INSPECTION OF THE GUARDS.**—The half yearly muster of the several battalions of the Foot Guards quartered at St. George's, Wellington, Portman Square, and St. John's Wood barracks, took place on Monday, on the Parade at the Horse Guards. The Commander-in-Chief and several officers of rank inspected the battalions. The Guards at the Tower of London were mustered for inspection on Tuesday morning.

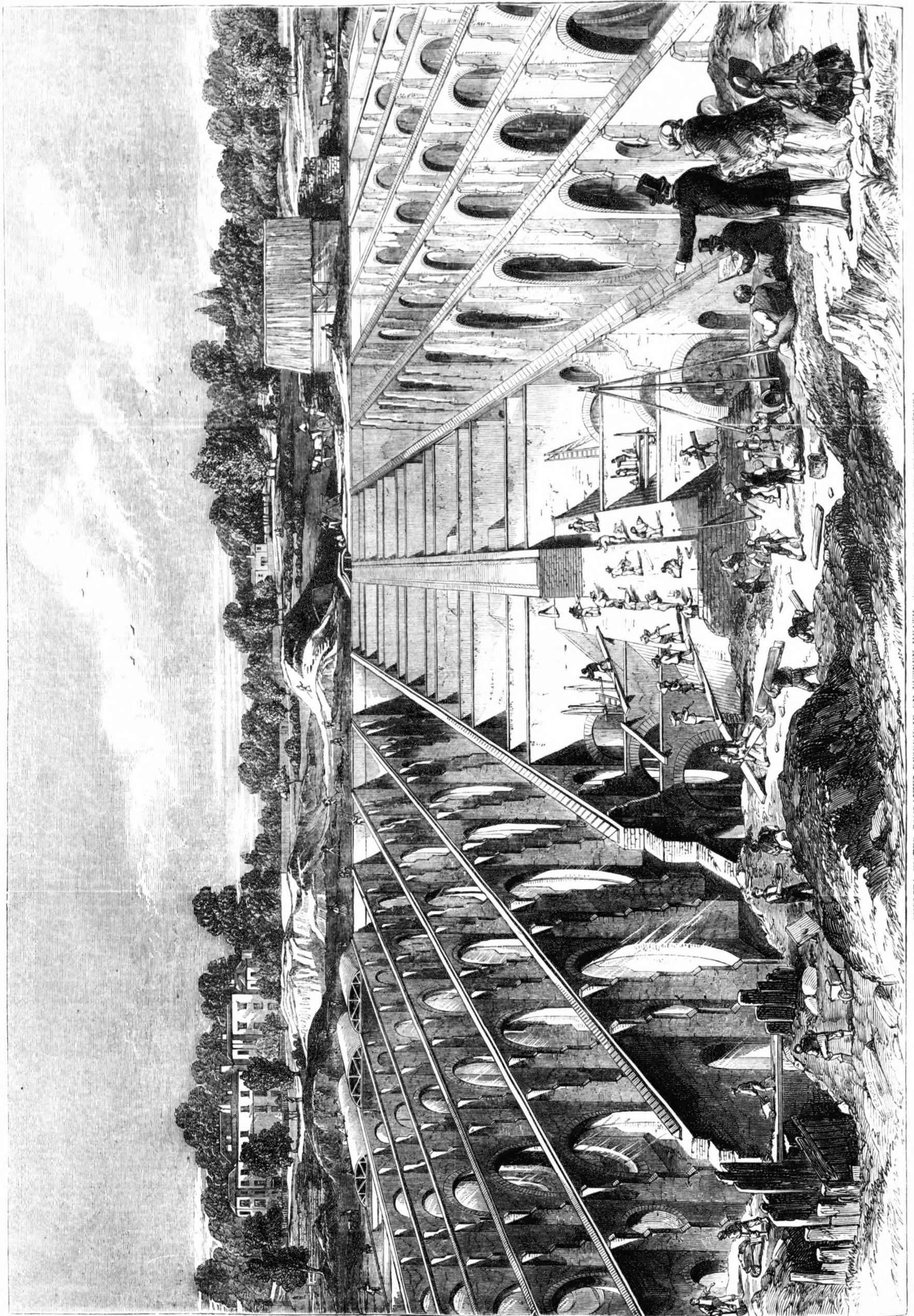
**ENROLLED PENSIONERS.**—There are at present 15,282 enrolled pensioners in Great Britain and Ireland, 60 in Malta, 60 in Gambia, and 325 in Western Australia. The pensioners at Hudson's Bay, Falkland Islands, New Zealand, Victoria, and Tasmania, have been ordered for reduction. The Dockyard battalions were disbanded in 1857.

**GOVERNMENT WORKSHOPS.**—Great difficulty has been experienced since the opening of the new Royal Standard Gun Foundry, at Woolwich Arsenal, in casting and completing heavy ordnance. After numerous failures, it was stated, a few days since, that the obstacles were overcome, and that two perfect guns had been produced. It turns out, however, that these two 68-pounders are unfit for service. Orders have been given for a supply of no less than 600 of the largest class of siege guns from the Lowmoor and other foundries.

**ENFIELD FACTORY.**—The enormous sum of £352,583 has been expended at Enfield (small arms) Factory between January, 1851, and the present time—viz., £91,619 for buildings, £28,653 for machinery, £18,092 for stores, £7,018 for salaries, and £134,132 for wages. 26,729 musket rifles (pattern 1853) made by machinery and complete were delivered into store up to the 31st of March last, and parts of arms and materials equal to some 19,000 finished rifles are "in various stages of progress."

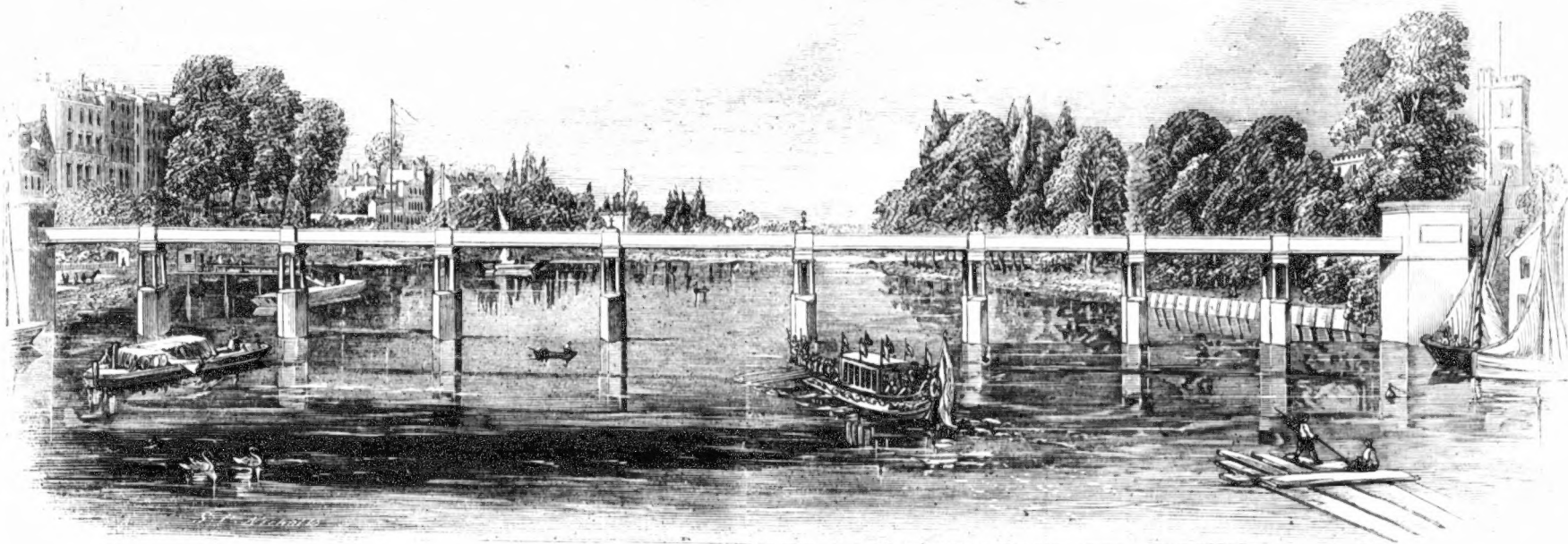
**MR. ALLSOP.**—"I ascertained yesterday," says a correspondent of the "Yorkshire Gazette," "that some friends of mine, who have recently gone to New York, made the voyage in the same packet with Allsop. He was particularly attentive, rendered them many little services, such as an old voyager can perform for young travellers. He became a general favourite on board; and great surprise, as well as regret, was experienced when it was found that a reward was offered for his apprehension as an accomplice in the horrible attempt of Orsini and Pierri in the Rue Lepelletier."





CHelsea WATER COMPANY'S RESERVOIR ON PUTNEY HEATH.—[FROM A SKETCH MADE DURING ITS CONSTRUCTION.]





AQUEDUCT OF THE CHELSEA WATER COMPANY AT PUTNEY.

**THE CHELSEA WATERWORKS.**

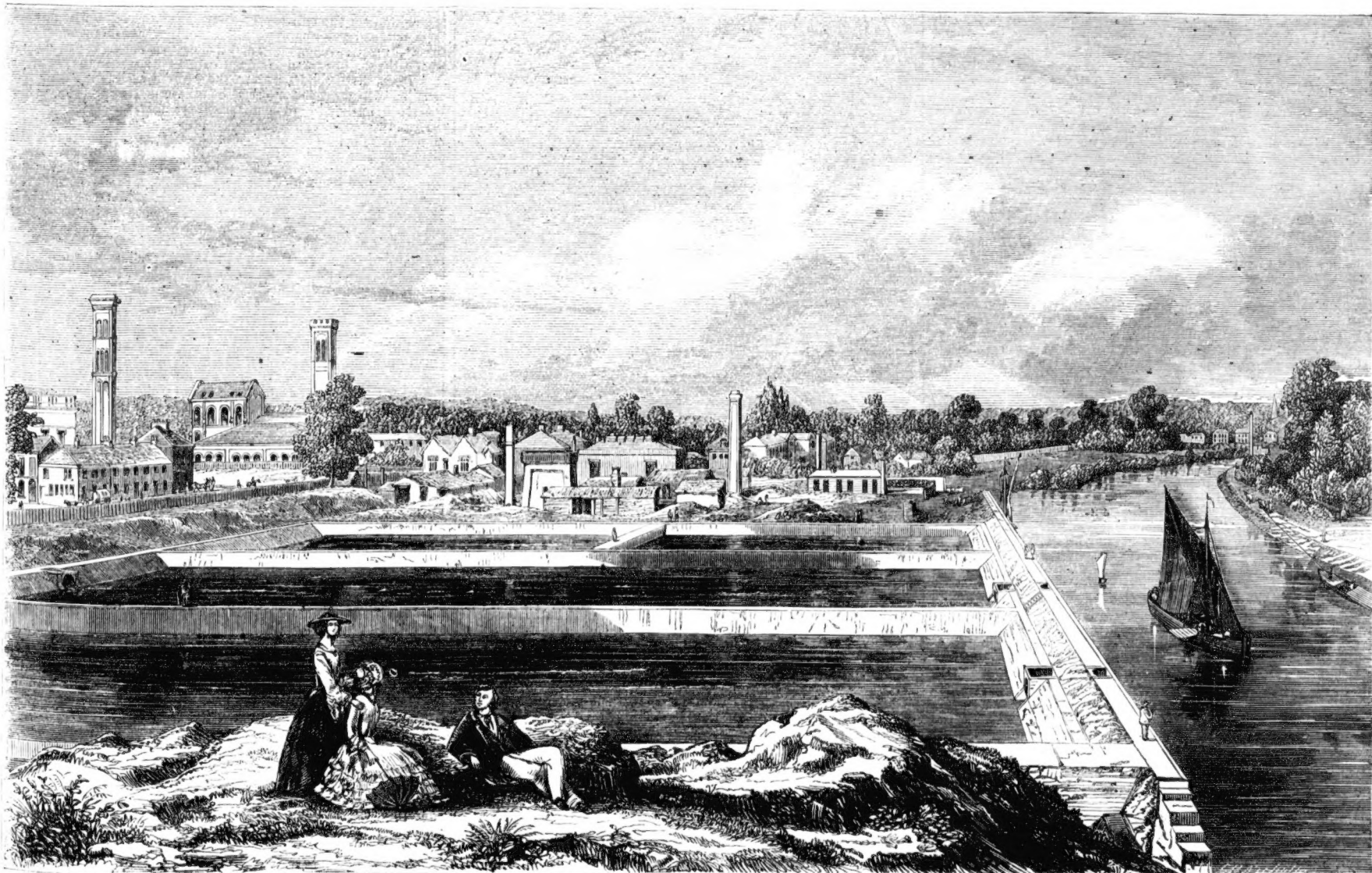
THE water supply of London has of late occupied considerable attention, and sanitary reformers have marshalled forth a stately array of statistics, to prove that the salubrity of a neighbourhood depends in a great measure upon the quality of the water supplied to it by the mains of this or that company. The doctrine that filthy water, charged with every species of abomination, is productive of the most injurious effects on the human frame, scarcely requires the support of figures; nevertheless, in this age of scepticism, it is well to have some data to fall back upon, even for the assertion that dirty water is not merely distasteful but poisonous.

In order to show what share the impurities of water have in the propagation of cholera, diarrhoea, and the kindred diseases, Mr. Simon, the medical officer of the Board of Health, took nine districts on the

south side of the Thames, in which the cholera of 1848-9 had raged with unusual intensity. These districts were in the parishes of St. Saviour's, St. Olave's, and St. George's, Southwark; in Bermondsey, Newington, Lambeth, Wandsworth, Camberwell, and Rotherhithe. It would have been difficult to select in London nine districts less favourably known to sanitary enthusiasts. Now, throughout these districts, two rival water companies had run their mains. House by house they had fought for possession of the districts; side by side their pipes were laid along the streets; but the pipes of one company were charged with water taken from the Thames at Battersea, "contaminated with the outpourings of the metropolis, swarming with infusorial life, and containing unmistakable molecules of excrement;" while the pipes of the other were filled with water in a reasonably pure condition, which had been pumped from the Thames at Ditton. The comparison

established by Mr. Simon between the houses served respectively by one or other of these companies, showed that the population drinking dirty water suffered a mortality three and a half times greater than the population drinking the purer fluid. Thus, all other circumstances remaining the same, and something like a parity between the social position, dwelling-houses, &c., of the persons selected for comparison, having been established, the terrible fact was revealed, that the more filthy the water, the more severe had been the onslaught of cholera.

Within the last two or three years the dangers of water-drinking have been considerably diminished, and death has been exorcised from our cisterns. For this happy state of things we are indebted to the "Metropolis Water Act" of 1852, which ordained that all water supplied to London from the Thames should in future be obtained from above Teddington Lock, where the stream is untainted by the noisome sewage of



RESERVOIRS OF THE CHELSEA WATER COMPANY AT SEETHING WELLS, KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.



this vast city. Of the new works that have been established in accordance with this regulation, those of the Chelsea Company at Seething Wells, Kingston-upon-Thames, are at once the most complete and extensive. The Act of Parliament authorising their construction was obtained in the year 1852; the works were completed and the water supplied to the whole of the Company's district in the summer of 1856. This district is a most important one, and comprises about 26,000 houses in Westminster, Pimlico, Belgrave, Knightsbridge, Brompton, Chelsea, and parts of Kensington and Fulham. The new works consist of subsiding reservoirs and filtering beds at Seething Wells, adjoining those of the Lambeth Water-Works Company, upwards of two miles beyond the tideway of the Thames. There is also a pumping establishment at the same place for forcing the filtered water into the service reservoirs, which are situated on the elevated land at Putney Heath, whence the water flows by gravitation to supply the district.

The site of the works at Seething Wells is protected from the river floods (which rise occasionally to a height of twelve feet above the summer level) by a concrete wall 600 feet in length, 25 feet high, and 8 feet thick at the base. This wall was amongst the earliest portions of the work executed, being essential to protect the operations in the event of a sudden rising of the river. Two steam engines, each of fifteen-horse power, with pumps attached, were erected at the same time, in order to drain the excavations and keep the foundations clear of water during the progress of the works. These engines are now used for draining the filter beds and conveying away the waste water from the subsiding reservoirs, also when any of them require cleansing, the lower drains being below the summer level of the water in the river.

The subsiding reservoirs are two in number, each formed with sloping sides, and laid at the bottom and sides with brick-work laid in concrete. They cover an area of three acres, and are together capable of containing twenty millions of gallons of water. The filters are constructed in duplicate, each being one acre in area, and each capable of filtering ten millions of gallons in twenty-four hours, at the rate of about ten gallons per hour for every square foot of filtering surface. The medium through which the water percolates is 8 feet in thickness, and consists of the following beds of material, namely:—A bed of fine sand, 2 feet 9 inches in thickness; 7 inches of coarse sand; 2 inches of shells; 1 foot 6 inches of fine gravel; and 3 feet of coarse gravel at the surface. The several layers are formed undulating, with a view to facilitate drainage and cleansing. Our illustration gives the general appearance of the subsiding and filtering reservoirs as seen from the bank of the river.

The engine power at Seething Wells consists of the drainage engines above mentioned, and four double cylinder or compound engines, of improved construction and of the aggregate power of 650 horses, with bucket and plunges pump for raising the filtered water to the reservoirs on Putney Heath, a distance of six miles. These iron monsters were manufactured by Messrs. Simpson and Company, of Pimlico, and are of the same description as the engines erected by them in 1851 for the Lambeth Waterworks Company, and also similar to some very powerful ones recently made by the same firm for the New River Company, to be used for pumping water from the new filters at Stoke-Newington.

The filtered-water reservoirs at Putney Heath are in duplicate, each being 1½ acres in extent, with an available depth of 20 feet, and capable of containing together twelve million gallons of water. They are situated at an elevation of 170 feet above Trinity high-water mark. As these reservoirs are covered, we have availed ourselves of a sketch made by our artist during the progress of the works, which exhibits in an admirable manner their internal structure. Adjoining these is an open reservoir for containing water for road and street watering, flushing, &c., in the district.

The filtered water reservoirs are supplied from the pumps at Ditton by a cast-iron pipe, 30 inches in diameter, and the open reservoir by one of half the diameter laid parallel with it. The mains for conveying the water from Putney to the district consist of two 24-inch and one 12-inch diameter; the former being in connection with the covered reservoirs, and the latter for conveying the water from the open one. These mains cross the Thames from Putney to Fulham, by means of an elegant aqueduct, the use of which affords an amusing topic for speculation to river excursionists. This aqueduct is about 770 feet in length, and consists of two abutments of brickwork, and eight intermediate piers, the openings between them varying from 90 feet wide in the centre to 60 feet at the sides. The central opening has a clear height of 22 feet above the Trinity high-water mark, which height is gradually decreased to 16 feet at the abutments. The piers are each constructed with six cast-iron hollow screw piles, sunk to a depth of 14 feet in the solid bed of the river, strengthened with wrought-iron ties and girders, and protected with timber lining. The openings are spanned over by wrought-iron girders, supporting cross beams which sustain the water-pipes. The brick abutments contain the rising and descending pipes for connecting the mains at each end of the aqueduct, with those laid under ground in the approaches. There are several minor works in connection with the laying down of the mains, such as passing the Ewell river and Hogg's mill-pond near Kingston, and crossing over the railway at Putney and the Kensington Canal at Stamford Bridge, Chelsea.

The progress of the water from the river to the houses supplied by the Company may be thus briefly described. It is first admitted from the Thames into the subsiding reservoirs at Seething Wells, and after remaining therein from twenty to thirty hours, it is allowed to flow on to one of the filtering-beds. From the filter the water passes direct to the engine-wells, whence it is pumped into the reservoirs on Putney Heath, its rate of passage through the 30-inch iron pipe being from 2½ to 3½ feet per second, according to the extent of the supply required. From the elevated reservoirs, the water, as we have before stated, flows by gravitation to the district to be supplied, the mains in which are night and day charged under a pressure exceeding the elevation of the highest houses. With regard to the filtration, we should mention that as the water percolates through the filtering-beds the impurities are arrested by the sand, and in proportion as a deposit collects it requires a greater depth of water to force it through; now, when this depth of water on one of the filtering-beds arrives at ten feet, the working of it is discontinued, and the duplicate filter is called into requisition. The cost of the new works has been about £470,000, including Parliamentary and legal expenses, land purchases and compensations, 28 miles of principal mains, and 36 of auxiliary and street-service pipes, to connect the new works with the 130 miles of the Company's old pipeage. The works are of the most substantial and excellent kind. The buildings are plain and massive, the only attempt at architectural display being the engine chimney, which is built in the style of an Italian campanile, and forms a striking feature in the landscape.

The Chelsea Water Company were allowed by the "Metropolis Water Act" of 1852 until the end of August, 1856, for the alteration of their source of supply; but the rapidly-increasing impurities of the Thames within tidal influence hastened the operations of the Company, and the change was accomplished before the expiration of the time allowed. The old works at Chelsea are now altogether disused. It must be obvious to all who have bestowed a moment's reflection on the subject, that the water of the Thames above the reach of the tide must be infinitely more wholesome than the fecalised and impure liquid which was formerly pumped from the river at Battersea and Chelsea. Thanks to the microscope, it is easy to ascertain the quality of our potable water, the presence of organic life being one of the best tests of the degree of impurity of the fluid. Neither plants nor animals can live in perfectly pure water, and the existence of the first class of organisms depends entirely upon the presence of some foreign elements in the water, while animals necessarily imply the pre-existence of plants which form their food. We give a few diagrams showing the sort of creatures that are to be found in impure water, and whose existence is revealed to us by the microscope. The observations which these drawings illustrate were made before the recent reforms, which we trust have had the effect of diminishing the number and magnitude of these lively inhabitants of our cisterns.



THAMES WATER AT BRENTFORD.



CISTERN WATER, NEW RIVER, EAST LONDON.



CISTERN WATER, HAMSTEAD, WEST MIDDLESEX.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE NUGGET.—At the Crystal Palace on Saturday, when the new season commenced, the "nugget" proved very attractive. This immense mass of the precious ore was found by a party of four diggers, two of whom were natives of New Brunswick, and two emigrants from Gravesend. One had been eleven years in the colony, and two had been five years at the diggings, getting merely a precarious subsistence, when suddenly they came upon this piece of ore, the value of which is somewhere about £8,000 sterling. It is exposed in a glass case at the base of the Mandel orchestra, carefully guarded by two policemen, and watched over with paternal care by the youngest member of the fortunate exploring party. It is a large flat mass of pure gold, about two feet long, with an irregular breadth of a foot more or less, and its delicate colour indicates it to be of the very finest quality. It weighs 1,743 ounces. The most curious thing about this nugget is its form, which is that of molten metal, as if some vast matrix had boiled up somewhere and overflowed, and that a portion had then run into the place where it was at last discovered. If 187 similar nuggets were all placed in a long row with the new arrival at their head, they would about represent the cost of the crystal edifice in which this specimen is exhibited.

#### INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, NO. 71.

##### MR. PULLER AND CHURCH-RATES.

DURING the French Revolution there came out a quib, in which a rustic was represented convoking the poultry of his barnyard with this opening address: "Dear animals, I have assembled you to advise me what sauce I shall dress you with;" to which a cock responding, "We don't want to be eaten," is checked by "You wander from the point." We had something like this scene enacted in the House of Commons last week, when Mr. Puller, simple man, introduced his measure to settle the church-rate question. "Gentlemen opponents of the church-rates," said Mr. Puller, "you seem to be dissatisfied with the present mode in which you are devoured; allow me to suggest a more safe and pleasant mode." "We won't be eaten at all," was the indignant reply of the gentlemen addressed; and simple Mr. Puller, fancying that he has the power of the rustic, evidently seems, by his tone and language, to think that they wandered from the point. "Pooh! you know you

must be eaten, and the only question is, with what sauce you will be dressed." Simple Mr. Puller? what days and weeks, or even months, it may be, had he given to the preparation of that hour-long speech? how sedulously had he studied the question! how industriously had he searched into the law of the case—the common law, the statute law, and how satisfactorily to himself, if to no one else, had he proved his point! But there was one phase of the question which he had wholly forgotten to study, to wit, the relative position of church-rates to the nineteenth century. How church-rates originated he had studied, and by what ancient law and custom they were continued, and how they used to be levied, and how, in his opinion, they ought to be levied, but he had quite forgotten to study the question as it stands now. Years he has been dreaming over the question, but on Thursday he was roused from his dream to find, like Rip Van Winkle, that the world had all altered since he went to sleep. The cock and the fowl have changed places, Mr. Puller, of late; and the latter do not merely object to be eaten, but have power to say "We won't be devoured." Mr. Puller's plan for settling this vexed question was certainly a most remarkable one, and augurs a simplicity and assurance in the proposer which is astounding. "At present church-rates are levied by the parishes assembled in open vestry," said Mr. Puller; "you are dissatisfied with this plan, let me then propose, by way of removing your dissatisfaction, to make church-rates a fixed and permanent rent-charge upon every property, over which you shall have no control; or in other words, you don't like the collar which, under favourable circumstances, you are to have; let me then, to please you, rivet it on for ever." It took Mr. Puller more than an hour to introduce this notable scheme to the House, and so patiently did the House listen, that Mr. Puller, who probably thought all the while that he was producing a deep impression, and that he had nearly hit upon a solution of this perplexing question, but his dream did not last long, for no sooner had he sat down than such a host of objections arose from all parts of the House that he became alarmed, and wished to withdraw his motion. But the opponents of church-rates saw their advantage, and forced him to a division, and poor Mr. Puller had the mortification to see his long-cherished plan for settling the church-rate question "on a secure and satisfactory basis," ignominiously kicked out of the House by a majority of 317 to 10. Christopher William Giles Puller is the Liberal member for Hertfordshire, and was first returned to Parliament in 1857. He was educated at Oxford, where he gained a double first class. By profession he is a Chancery barrister, but does not now practise. He is a learned man, no doubt, but certainly not a wise one—deeply read in the past, but of the present time—its wants, its rights, and its mights—he evidently knows very little. The "Saturday Review" speaks of him as a supporter of the present Government; but the "Saturday Review" is wrong. He sits on the Opposition side of the House.

##### THE OATHS BILL.

The Lords have passed the Oaths Bill, with the clause for admitting the Jews struck out, and sent it down to the Commons thus mutilated. In the course of a week or so, the House of Commons will "consider" the Lords' amendments, reinstate the rejected clause, send the bill back thus altered to the Lords, and solicit a "conference" to show the Upper House the reasons for disagreeing to its "amendments." The conference will be managed in this way.—The Commons will appoint a committee to draw up reasons; this committee will then be appointed "managers" to meet the "managers" appointed by the Lords, and will read these reasons to such "managers." The Lords' "managers" will then return to the Upper House, and report; and if that House refuse to sanction the restoration of the rejected clause, it will, in its turn, solicit a "conference" to give its reasons for such refusal. And if these be not satisfactory to the House of Commons, it will ask for a "free conference," at which the reasons, *pro*, and *con*, will be amply and freely discussed; and then, failing all efforts to secure an agreement between the two Houses, the Bill will drop, and there will be an end of it for this session; and we imagine that this will be its fate, although there are rumours afloat that at the last moment Lord Derby will give way and restore the clause. If the bill should drop, as we fancy it will, notwithstanding all rumours of concession, there will remain only "three courses" open to the Commons—first, to submit, as it has always done before, and renew the war next session, and the next, until the Lords shall be tired out and pass the bill; or, secondly, to declare in the teeth of the Judges and the House of Lords, who declared to the contrary in the famous case of *Miller versus Salomons*—that inasmuch as the words "on the true faith of a Christian" are not an essential part of the abjuration, but only a part of the form thereof, a Jew may leave them out, and yet comply with the requirements of the statute; or, thirdly, it may resolve that it, and it alone, has the power to prescribe what oaths shall be taken as a qualification for a seat in the House, and that Baron Rothschild may take the oath in such form as is binding upon his conscience, and at once take his seat. It is said that both Sir Richard Bethell and Lord John Russell are in favour of adopting one of the last two alternatives; and that both, in case of the Lords persisting in rejecting the bill, are prepared in one of these two ways to cut the perplexing Gordian knot. Sir Richard Bethell was counsel in the case of *Miller versus Salomons*, and is understood to have a strong opinion that Baron Rothschild may take his seat as the law now stands, and it is said that Lord John sympathises with the late Attorney-General. We have also heard it said that both these gentlemen are bound by pledge to move in one of the two ways which we have indicated, and that they cannot refuse to do so. But the step is so novel and so daring, that we very much doubt whether either the lawyer or the statesman will have courage to take it; we should imagine that a late attorney-general and prospective judge will hesitate before he flies in the face of so well known and thoroughly constitutional an axiom, "that the legislature makes our laws and the judiciary interprets them." Nor are we prepared to believe that so specially constitutional a statesman as Lord John Russell will venture upon such a course. But if a resolution to enable Baron Rothschild to take his seat should be proposed and sanctioned by the House, we shall have a contest between the House of Commons and the courts of law, the end of which no man can foresee—for of course, if Baron Rothschild take his seat, some one will sue for penalties. The House must back the Baron, and order him not to defend—the court will award penalties, and in default of penalties the sheriffs will distrain—the House will imprison the sheriffs, &c., &c. There have been several contests aforesaid between the House and the courts, but the House has seldom gained much honour therefrom.

##### A "COUNT OUT."

On Thursday the 29th of April we had the first fair "count" of the new Parliament. There was one occurred last session, but that happened at half-past two o'clock in the morning, when any one who chooses may count out the House, for at that time it is very rare to have forty members present. But on Thursday we had a genuine old-fashioned count. There was a legal squabble between the late Attorney-General for Ireland, and the present. And as the House gradually waned and waned, it occurred to the Conservative "Whips" that the best way to put an end to this unpleasant and unprofitable business was to have a "count." And so some one sidled into the House and coaxed out the members, until at last there were only some twenty-five or twenty-six left dotting the benches. And then another member, apparently quite casually, as if he had but just become acquainted with the fact, and left it his duty to make it known, arose and informed Mr. Speaker that there were not forty members present. Whereupon Mr. Speaker arose. Mr. Fitzgerald, the late Irish Attorney-General, who was speaking, dropped into his seat. The three-minute glass on the table was turned; the bells were rung. Some few rushed up to the door from the dining-room, &c., thinking it was a division that he had announced, but stopped short when they heard it was "only a count." Others insisted upon going in, notwithstanding all the persuasions of the "Whips" to the contrary. These are the parliamentary purists, who don't approve of "counts." But when the sand had run down, and the Speaker counted the House, there were only thirty-eight there, and the House therefore at once adjourned. As to Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Whiteside, they must "nurse their wrath to keep it warm" against another day.



## Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE REVENUE OF INDIA.

In reply to a question from Earl Granville, relating to the establishment of a Department of Audit for the revenue of India, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH stated that a Department of Audit had been established by the Government of India in December, 1857. A full inquiry into the administration of the revenue of India would be made by a commission to be sent from this country, consisting of one person from the Board of Trade, another from the Customs, and another from the Treasury; and that they would be accompanied by a secretary taken from the revenue department of India. These commissioners would act at first independently of each other; they would inquire into the whole system of revenue and accounts in India, and make a report upon it, which might guide the Government in any further measures.

THE OATHS BILL.

The Oaths Bill, as amended, was read a third time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

On the order for going into committee upon the resolutions on the Government of India,

Lord H. VANE moved a resolution, "That the change of circumstances since the first proposal by her Majesty's late advisers to transfer the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown, renders it inexpedient to proceed further with legislation on the subject during the present session." He was not opposed, he said, to an alteration of the present system; but, under the circumstances, there being no urgency, it was not wise to break up this system, and to part with councillors well acquainted with the details of Indian government.

The motion was seconded by Mr. GREGORY.

Mr. A. MILLER was at a loss to understand what the circumstances were which should preclude the House from proceeding further with legislation upon the subject.

Mr. F. BARRIS enlarged upon the difficulties that must attend the construction of a new Government for India. As regarded either of the bills laid before Parliament, as indicated by the resolutions now on the table, he expressed his conviction that, instead of pacifying India, they would only make confusion worse confounded.

Mr. M. GIBSON said that all necessary information was accessible to the House to guide it to a sound decision in devising a scheme of home government for India. As the proceeding by resolutions would furnish an additional stage for discussion, he thought it was the best and most practical mode that could be adopted. Why, he asked, was delay desired? Was it to let the Company as it was and to defeat the measure?

Lord PALMERSTON thought it would be inconsistent not only with the interests of the country, but with the honour and dignity of that House, if they retraced their steps and determined to do nothing. As things then were, he was ready to go into committee upon the resolutions, with a sincere desire to make them as consistent as possible with sound legislation.

Lord STANLEY argued in behalf of immediate legislation. The objections that had been urged against present procedure would lead to the conclusion that the British legislature were altogether unfit to discuss and decide the question of Indian government. As both the native and European mind in that country was completely unsettled, it had become necessary to frame some permanent system for the future rule of our eastern empire. An appearance of vacillation or disunion would have the worst effects upon every class of the population in Hindostan.

The House then divided, when 447 members declared against Lord H. Vane's motion—57 in its favour.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER moved the first resolution, "That it is expedient to transfer the Government of India to the Crown."

The resolution was opposed by Mr. Mangles and Sir T. E. Colebrooke, and supported by

Sir G. LEWIS, who insisted upon the inherent and characteristic defects of the double government, and that the time had arrived when the present complicated and superannuated system should be put an end to.

Mr. HORSMAN pressed upon the committee a point which, he observed, had not received due consideration. If the Indian revenue fell short after the government was transferred to the Crown, the deficit must be made good by England. He objected to the resolution, therefore, because we thereby assumed liabilities not yet fully considered.

After Mr. BOWYER and Mr. WYLD had spoken in favour of the resolution, and Colonel SYKES against it,

Mr. GLADSTONE rose, and called the attention of the committee to a difficulty which, he observed, had hitherto attracted no notice, with regard to the creditors of the East India Company. The territorial debt of India, £20,000,000, had been borrowed in the shape of loans to the Company, and if the security were altered without the consent of the creditor, it was not enough to say that no harm was done to him; this was a question for him to decide. If the Indian creditor could say that Parliament had done what it had no right to do, it might lead to a controversy which involved a claim upon the Consolidated Fund.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said he was at a loss to understand Mr. Gladstone's objection. The security of the public creditor in India was not changed; he had exactly the same security as before, namely, the revenues and territories of India. In reply to Mr. Horsman, he observed that the transfer of the government could not diminish or increase any possible liability of the finances of this country which existed before.

The resolution was agreed to, and the Chairman was then ordered to report progress.

MONDAY, MAY 3.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE CAWNPORE MASSACRE.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY inquired whether any more details respecting the sufferings of Englishmen and women at Cawnpore had been received.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said that none had been received; and if there had, it was not desirable to publish them, as they would be calculated to revive and continue feelings of animosity in India.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY gave notice that he would move an address to the Crown for the production of the additional papers, and he would continue to move for them till they were produced.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH could not communicate them if they had not been received.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.

The Earl of CORK called attention to the last Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of Endowed Schools in Ireland, and inquired what course her Majesty's Government intended to pursue in consequence of that report?

The Earl of DERRY adverted to the voluminous character of that document, which had filled four folio volumes of blue-book, had cost £5,000, and consumed thirty-nine tons of paper. Admitting the truth of various faults and objections, indicated in the report as existing in the present system of national education in Ireland, he expressed his reluctance to accept the remedies which were therein prescribed, but to which, he observed, only three out of the five commissioners had given their assent.

After some remarks from the Earl of Carlisle, the Bishop of Cashel, Lord St. Germans, and Lord Belmore, the subject dropped.

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY presented and supported a petition from clergymen of various denominations respecting the propagation of Christianity in India.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH stated that he should consistently pursue the traditional policy on this subject, by preserving an attitude of perfect neutrality.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE BUDGET.

On the order for the second reading of the Exchequer-bonds (£2,000,000 Bill),

Sir G. LEWIS entered into details to show that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had made arrangements in order to avoid present difficulties, which might produce greater difficulties hereafter. With respect to the Exchequer-bonds, as the same amount of £2,000,000 would be due next year, and £1,000,000 the year following, these liabilities must be met by having recourse to re-borrowing; and as to the War Sinking Fund, he regarded that as the only plan of that character which was practicable; and unless Parliament were prepared to make it obligatory upon the Government to adopt a plan by which a certain portion of the debt would be annually extinguished, it must make up its mind to perpetuate the present National Debt. The relief afforded by the fall of the Income-tax would not be very sensibly felt, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his arrangement in respect to that tax, and in not reducing the Exchequer-bond debt had violated an important principle.

Mr. GLADSTONE said Sir G. Lewis had deprecated rash engagements on the part of the House, but Sir George had himself entered into a rash engagement to pay off £1,500,000 in the name of a Sinking Fund. If that plan were a good one, the House should determine to act upon it; but, if bad, let them have done with it altogether. As to the Exchequer-bonds, he denied that there had ever been a pledge on the part of the House that any portion

should be reduced in 1858; and, with regard to the Income-tax, he approved the course taken by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He had two objections to the tax—one a moral objection, believing that its essential nature was to corrupt and demoralise; the other objection was, that as long as Parliament consented, without a special purpose, to vote the Income-tax as part of our ordinary expenditure, so long would it be vain to talk of an effective reduction of expenditure.

Mr. CARDWELL observed that the question was, whether Parliament was or was not bound to deal with the repayment of a debt falling due the present year. The House was going to postpone purposely the payment of this debt until a period when the Income-tax would expire, to avoid breaking an engagement with the public regarding this tax. At that period there would be a loss of £6,000,000 taxes, and a gain of £2,000,000 from the falling in of the terminable annuities; so that our finances would be then probably £4,000,000 worse than now. How was this amount to be raised? Only by re-borrowing, and we were practically re-borrowing now.

Mr. BRIGHT said the House was trying to do an impossible thing—to make a very heavy taxation easy to bear. A great deal of this taxation was owing, he said, to the foreign policy we were pursuing, which he discussed and strongly censured.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that in his opinion it was impossible to maintain the Income-tax as a permanent feature of our financial system. As to the War Sinking Fund, it would be idle, he thought, to contend that it should be maintained in the present circumstances of our finances. There was, he admitted, a very great difference between the engagement to pay the Exchequer-bonds and to maintain the War Sinking Fund; but the House had been of opinion that it was most expedient to load the country with an amount of new taxation in order to enable it to fulfil these engagements. Mr. Disraeli then gave a hint of encouraging prospects for the Exchequer, and read a statement of the revenue in the month just expired, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, whence it appeared that, under the three heads of Excise, Stamps, and Land and Assessed Taxes, the increase amounted to £130,000. In conclusion, he deplored with Mr. Bright the great expenditure upon armaments; but he did not despair that in one season the wisdom of Cabinets would bring about the reduction of military expenditure, which it would be for the interest of all nations to encourage.

After some further debate the bill was read a second time.

The Stamp Duty on Drafts Bill was also read a second time, after a brief discussion.

THE INDIA RESOLUTIONS.

The second resolution being read, the effect of which was that her Majesty, by one of her principal Secretaries of State, should have and perform all the powers and duties relating to the government of India now exercised and performed by the East India Company.

Mr. AYTON moved, by way of amendment, that the powers and duties should be exercised and performed by a Minister of the Crown in Council; meaning to follow up this resolution with another, that such Minister shall be responsible for every act done in the United Kingdom in relation to the government of India, but no such act shall be performed by him without the recorded opinion of three members of the Council thereon.

Lord STANLEY opposed this amendment. The argument of Mr. Aytton, he observed, was in favour of the government as it was now carried on by the East India Company. If the Minister "in" Council was to act only conjointly with the Council, there would be a divided responsibility. Where there was to be responsibility there must be power; but if the Council was to have conjoint power with the Minister, individual responsibility ceased. What was wanted was undivided responsibility.

Mr. MANGLES supported the amendment, upon which Lord Stanley, he said, had put a wrong construction.

The amendment having undergone further discussion,

Lord PALMERSTON interposed, and remarking that the committee were discussing two questions, the subjects of separate resolutions, suggested that they would do better to postpone the consideration of the character, composition, and functions of the Council.

The discussion of the amendment was, however, continued; and

Mr. GLADSTONE insisted that the original resolution could not be worked out in conformity to its terms. He supported the amendment, the object of which he understood to be, not that assumed by Lord Stanley, but to establish a Council, not to control the Minister, but which was cognizant of the whole business of India, and which the Minister would be bound to consult.

Upon a division the amendment was negatived by 351 to 100.

The Chairman then was ordered to report progress, other amendments of the resolution being on the paper.

TUESDAY, MAY 4.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE PROPERTY OF THE CHURCH.

The Earl of DERRY moved the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill. The Duke of Marlborough proposed a very similar measure. The object of these bills is to effect a settlement of church property held by bishops and chapters, or rather to enable the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to deal with it in a legal and uniform manner. The plans of Lord Derby and the Duke of Marlborough both tend to this object. The bills were referred to a select committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TRANSFER OF LAND IN IRELAND.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND asked leave to introduce a bill to facilitate the sale and transfer of land in Ireland. The purpose of this measure, as explained by Mr. Whiteside, was to continue and extend the present powers of the Encumbered Estates Court, by authorising that tribunal to grant a parliamentary title to all estates, even if they were not encumbered to the degree which has hitherto brought landed properties in Ireland within the cognisance of the Encumbered Estates Court.

The motion was agreed to after some discussion.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Mr. GLADSTONE moved, by way of resolution, "That an humble address be presented to the Crown, submitting to her Majesty that this House, bearing in mind the obligations imposed by the Treaty of Paris, so far as they affect the Danubian Principalities, has observed with satisfaction the general tenor and spirit of the declaration recorded by her Majesty's chief Plenipotentiary at the Conference of 1856, concerning the future organisation of those territories, and conveying an earnest hope that, in the further prosecution of this important subject, just weight may be given to those wishes of the people of Wallachia and Moldavia, which, through their representatives elected in conformity with the said treaty, they have recently expressed." Mr. Gladstone urged various motives of expediency and justice in favour of effecting a union between the two Danubian provinces. He advocated the right possessed by five millions of Christians to be aided and encouraged in establishing an independent nationality, which, as he believed, would constitute the most effectual barrier between Western Europe and Russian aggression on one frontier or Mahometan bigotry on the other. The question now rested with England and France. The Conference at Paris would be resumed in a few days, and if the opportunity were missed the most serious evil might ensue, and the peace of Europe be fatally compromised.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD argued that the motion was utterly unprecedented, and calculated to lead to serious consequences. At a time when this question was about to be decided by the Conference at Paris, a vote in favour of the motion would be considered as an instruction of the House of Commons to the assembled representatives of continental Europe. The effect of the motion was to dismember the Turkish empire; the population of the Principalities declared that the union not under a foreign prince was the last thing they desired; that it would not diminish, but aggravate, the evils under which they suffered. The effect of the union of the Principalities under a foreign prince would render them practically independent of the Porte, and this was totally incompatible with the Treaty of Paris, and with the very object for which we went to war with Russia.

The motion was supported by Mr. DEASY and by Lord R. CRETE, who declared that the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in opposing it, had hazarded a bad defence of a bad cause.

Mr. ROEBUCK said the people of the Principalities were anxious to secure national independence and representative institutions. In this object the British Parliament were now invited to aid them, and he enjoined the House not to neglect the opportunity.

Lord PALMERSTON observed that the real question at issue was that stated by Mr. Fitzgerald, whether we should take a course that would infallibly be the first step to separate the Principalities from the Turkish empire, and thereby to dismember it. The Treaty of Paris made no engagement on the subject of the union; it came to no decision upon that point; the question under the treaty was not a question of union, but of internal organisation. A union under a foreign prince would lead to a subversion of Turkish authority over those provinces. A foreign prince meant a prince of a Russian family, or of a family under Russian protection, who would be a vassal of Russia. This would be the first step to a separation, and he thought the Moldavian and Wallachian people took a short-sighted view of their own interest in desiring it.

Lord J. RUSSELL admitted that the Western Powers were quite as much bound to preserve the integrity of Turkey as to secure the independence of the Principalities. But the faith of England had been pledged to defend this independence at the Paris Conference; and he hoped that the Legislature would not afford ground, either in the case of these provinces or of Sardinia, for the accusation that England encouraged other nations to assert their rights, and then abandoned them in the struggle.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER observed that the British Govern-

ment were proceeding on this question in strict accordance with that of France; and if the House, by a hasty vote, compelled the adoption of an independent line, the result would be to bring about a serious diplomatic dilemma. On the general question, he maintained that the erection of the Principalities into a separate sovereignty would prove a misfortune to the inhabitants themselves, and a source of future trouble to the English Parliament. For the sake of the future prosperity of the provinces in question, and for the maintenance of the present alliance with France, he exhorted the House not to adopt the address now presented to them.

After a reply from Mr. Gladstone, the House divided, when the motion was negatived by 252 to 114.

THE CAGLIARI.

In reply to a question by Mr. Kingslake, Mr. S. FITZGERALD said the explanations of Lord Malmesbury on the subject of the Cagliari and her crew had been satisfactory to the Government of Sardinia.

ADMINISTRATION OF WORKHOUSES.

Lord RAYNSHAM moved for a select committee to inquire into the condition and administration of the metropolitan workhouses, and into the general arrangements made and carried out by the parochial authorities of the metropolis for giving relief to the poor.

Mr. S. ESTCOTE opposed the motion, sufficient ground not being laid for an inquiry taking so wide a range.

The motion was negatived.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

General P. THOMPSON, in presenting a petition from Bradford in favour of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, said the petition was unanimously signed, and would reach from Westminster Abbey to Bradford, and added, "Every man there, sir, wants to marry his wife's sister."

On the Marriage Amendment Bill (the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill) being brought up for the second reading,

Mr. B. HORN moved its second reading that day six months. He complained that the question had not been fairly considered, and the bill itself savoured of the attorney's office. He spoke very strongly against the measure, which, he said, would make a serious breach in the morality of the country.

Mr. Buxton, Mr. Collier, Mr. M. T. Baines, Mr. H. Drummond, and Sir S. C. Lewis, supported the measure, which was opposed by the Lord Advocate on legal grounds. Mr. Pallen also opposed the bill, the second reading of which, however, was carried by 174 to 134.

THURSDAY, MAY 6.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

REFORMATION OF THE LITURGY.

Lord ECKY moved an address to the Crown praying for the appointment of a Royal commission to consider whether the liturgy of the Church of England was not susceptible of beneficial alteration. After considerable discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CONFISCATION IN GREECE.

Mr. BRIGHT asked whether a copy of a proclamation issued by the Government-General of India, ordering the confiscation of property in Oude, had been received by the Government.

Mr. HENRY BAILEY replied that the proclamation had been received some weeks ago, and a despatch in answer had been returned.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER added that in this despatch the Government had announced their disapproval of the policy of the proclamation in every sense. (This declaration seemed to give great satisfaction to the House.)

TENANT-RIGHT.

Mr. GIBBER moved for a select committee to inquire into the nature, origin, and extent of the tenant-right custom in Ireland.

Lord NAAS opposed the motion, which was negatived by 232 votes to 43.

THE FRANCHISE IN SCOTLAND.

Mr. CAIRD moved for leave to introduce a bill to assimilate the county franchise of Scotland with that of England.

Mr. COWAN seconded the motion.

After an animated discussion, in which the present and the late Lord Advocate opposed the motion, it was lost by a majority of 19 in a House of 187 Members.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.

Mr. L. KING moved the second reading of the Property Qualification Bill, briefly referring to the anomalies of the law of qualification, and the frequency of its evasions.

Mr. BENTINCK observed that the object of the law was sound and right; that persons should not be members of that House whose financial position rendered it inconvenient to them to devote their time to its business, and that they should be placed above temptation.

Mr. WALFORD thought the inconsistency of the present law was a strong objection to it, and that the notorious evasion of it rendered it a great sham. He believed more would be gained by making elections perfectly free.

The bill was read a second time.

**JEALOUSY.**—A crime, which it is probable will turn out to be murder, was perpetrated on Thursday morning in a low neighbourhood near Gray's Inn Road. A man named Brown appears to have entertained a furious feeling of jealousy respecting his wife, or at any rate the woman who lived with him, and one Stephen Perry who lived in the same house. He attacked the latter on the stairs with a knife, cut his throat, and inflicted other wounds on him. The injured man is reported to be dying. Brown also wounded Perry's son.

M. BONAPARTE, the eldest son of Marshal Prince Jerome, by his marriage with Miss Paterson, has been staying in Paris for some time almost inco.

**ANOTHER ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.**—Proposals for a second electric cable to America are about to be issued by an association to be called the European and American Submarine Telegraph Company, with a capital of £1,000,000, in £20 shares. Plymouth is to be the point of departure from the English coast, whence it is to proceed, via Cape Finisterre, Lisbon, and the Azores, to Boston in the United States, or to the Island of Bermuda, and thence to Cape Hatteras in North Carolina.

**THE DEANERY OF THE ARCHES.**—The death of Sir John Dodson, who, besides the office of Judge of the Prerogative Court, held those of the Dean of the Arches and Master of the Faculties, has placed the "authorities" in some little difficulty. In the Act which established the Court of Probate and abolished the Prerogative Court of Canterbury a clause was inserted rendering it imperative on Sir John Dodson, so long as he received his retiring pension as Judge of the Prerogative Court, to discharge the duties of Dean of the Arches. The Dean of the Arches has most important duties to perform, but unfortunately he is paid by fees, which amount on an average to £30 per annum. Sir John Dodson is dead, his retiring pension dies with him, and the question arises, who will be Dean of the Arches, and have the intense satisfaction of deciding on such cases as "Ditcher and Denison," for the magnificent remuneration of £30 a year, less outgoings, which, if we are rightly informed, amounted last year to £25? The Government have intimated to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in whose gift the office rests, that they do not intend to make any addition to the salary. It is therefore evident that it is worth no one's while to be Dean of the Arches and nothing more, and, as some one must fill the office, it must be accepted by one of the existing judges.

YOUTH IN SEVILLE.

A PICTURE BY JOHN PHILIP, A.R.A. IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Mr. PHILIP shows us satisfactorily that youth in Seville intimately resemble youth in other cities of the world, and the Iberian peninsula is not the only country where coquetry and devotion go together. Even in staid and puritanical England, it has been found that Low Church doctrines and moire antique dresses are intimately connected, and that the silkiest auburn ringlets, the most Lilliputian bonnets, the widest spreading flounced skirts, and the most entrancing odour of jockey club perfume, are to be found at Puseyite chapels. In the land of Wesley and Whitfield we have heard of young ladies and gentlemen who read from the same hymn-book and knelt on the same hassock, and were greatly comforted thereby. Stories are told of young damsels whose eyes, when they should have been demurely fixed upon the Collect, convulsed at the nimble fingers while they skipped the pages and wandered to the order of the solemnisation of matrimony.

It is in the sunny South, however, (how many hundred times, we wonder, have we used that solar adjective?) that the missal and the *billet doux*, the rosary and the coquettish fan, the eyes upward gazing in devotion and the same eyes cast down in modest confusion at the gaze of some strolling cavalier, are most frequently brought into juxtaposition. We suppose that the Italians and Spaniards think there is





YOUTH IN SEVILLE.—(FROM A PICTURE BY J. PHILIP, A.R.A., IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.)

no harm in making love in a church, so long as it be done quietly and decorously: They may even consider the custom preferable to that of the French, who strut through the aisles of their churches with creaking boots, ogle the few female figures bending over the *prie dieux* or kneeling by the confessional-boxes, and, lorgnette to the eye, criticise the paintings around.

Mr. Philip's picture (to which we have alluded more in detail, in an artistic point of view, in our notice of the Royal Academy Exhibition), does not, indeed, represent the interior of a church, but the

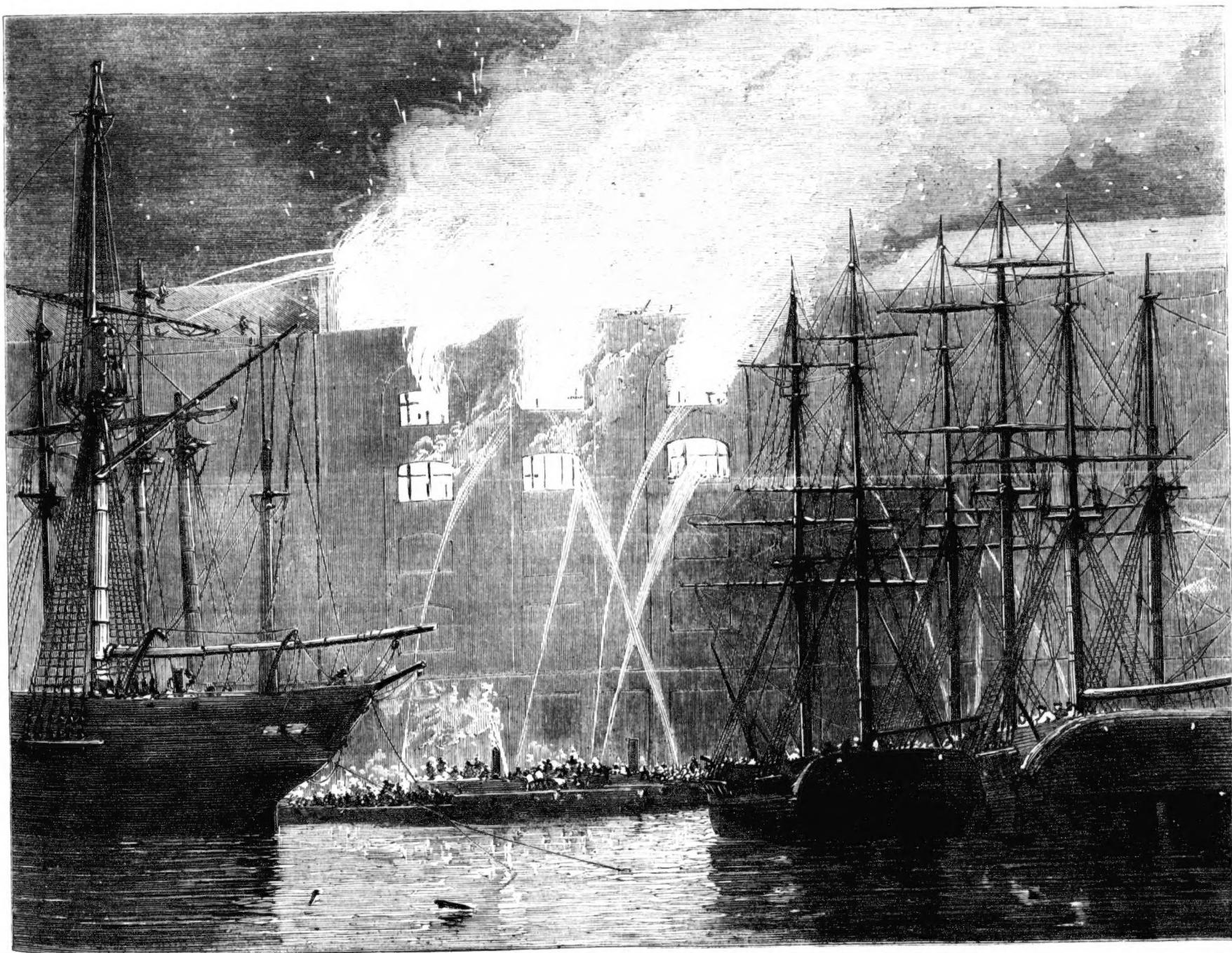
locality is none the less hallowed. We are at the corner of the Calle Amor de Dios, in Seville, and let into the wall, and protected by a grating, is a shrine and picture of the Madonna and Child. Two devotees approach the fane. One, whom as far as we can judge from her wide-veiling mantilla, is sufficiently well favoured, kneels, in, we hope, utterly abstracted devotion before the sacred picture; the second, a real, ripe, olive-faced, diamond-eyed Spanish beauty, with a whole Cupid's arsenal—fan, *acrocote cœurs*, hair dressed *à la Eugénie*, pendant earrings, and black lace mantilla, is about doubtless to follow

her sister's example, and lisp a few pretty prayers; but she is indulging, first, in a preliminary flirtation with a stalwart Seville *muchacho*, a brawny dandy, in a pillicock hat of the Spanish pattern, much time linen about his shirt-front, and golden studs to close the collar thereof. Of course he is wrapped in a *gugo* or a *poncho*, or whatever the loose Spanish mantle he wears may be called, and, of course, he carries between the fingers of one hand the inevitable *cigarilla*. But where are the ladies' weeds? Under their mantillas somewhere, with fuses and tissue paper complete, we will be bound.





TOWN HALL, BRUGES.—(FROM A PICTURE BY LOUIS HAGHE.)



THE FIRE AT ST. KATHERINE'S DOCKS.



## THE TOWN HALL, BRUGES.

MR. HAGHE'S picturesque interior (engraved on the preceding page) represents one of the apartments in that famous hall—

"In the ancient town of Bruges,  
In the quaint old Flemish city—"

commemorated by Longfellow in his world-renowned poem. The scene depicted in Mr. Haghe's picture—a gathering of Flemish Brughers apparently—is far less gorgeous than any of those conjured up by the poet in his day-dream on the summit of the lofty belfry tower, when, as he tells us—

"Visions of the days departed, shadowy phantoms filled my brain;  
They who lived in history only seemed to walk the earth again;

All the Foresters of Flanders,—mighty Baldwin Bras de Fer,  
Lyderick du Bueq and Cressy, Philip, Guy de Dampierre.

I beheld the pageants splendid, that adorned those days of old;  
Stately dames, like queens attended, knights who bore the Fleece of Gold;

Lombard and Venetian merchants with deep-laden argosies;  
Ministers from twenty nations; more than royal pomp and ease.

I beheld proud Maximilian, kneeling humbly on the ground;  
I beheld the gentle Mary, hunting with her hawk and hound;

And her lighted boudoir-chamber, where a duke slept with the queen,  
And the arm'd guard around them, and the sword unsheathed between.

I beheld the Flemish weavers, with Namur and Juliers' bold,  
Marching homeward from the bloody battle of the Spurs of Gold;

Saw the fight at Minnewater, saw the White Hoods moving west,  
Saw great Artevelde victorious scale the Golden Dragon's nest.

And again the whiskered Spaniard all the land with terror smote;  
And again the wild alarm sounded from the tocsin's throat;

Till the bell of Ghent responded o'er lagoon and dyke of sand,  
"I am Rowland! I am Rowland! there is victory in the land!"

Then the sound of drums aroused me. The awakened city's roar  
Chased the phantoms I had summoned back into their graves once more."

## THE FIRE AT ST. KATHERINE'S DOCK.

THE conflagration at St. Katherine's Dock, a view of which we have engraved, was much more disastrous than at first appeared. The various floors contained a large store of inflammable articles, such as gutta percha, turmeric, sugar, tallow, and tobacco—property roughly estimated in value at £5,000,000 or £6,000,000 sterling, and would doubtless have been destroyed had it not been for the peculiar construction of the buildings. In the first place, the structures are over ninety feet high, but they are formed into divisions, each having thick party walls and double iron doors of great strength. The girders of the various floors are built upon what are technically termed "chairs," so that in the event of one of the upper floors falling there would be no fear of the weight carrying the lower floors to the ground. While the firemen were engaged extinguishing the fire, their attention was directed to a body of smoke issuing under the iron doors which separated the different divisions of the block of warehouses. Upon having the place opened the firemen found that the flames had seized upon a large quantity of gutta percha, and the fire thence penetrated into the warehouse beneath, igniting large quantities of turmeric, rice, and other articles. This portion of the buildings was as hot as an oven fully charged with live fuel, and it was with some difficulty that the flames were extinguished. Two or three unfortunate accidents took place during the fire, which destroyed property to the value of £100,000.

## THE WELCOME GUEST.

A New Illustrated Weekly Magazine for family reading, amusing in tone, varied in character, rich in illustration, elegant in appearance, and economical in price. Nos. 1 and 2, price One Penny each, are now ready, and may be obtained of all the Agents of the "Illustrated Times."

No. 3 will be published on Saturday next.

Office of the Illustrated Times, 148, Fleet Street.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

STAMPED EDITION TO GO FREE BY POST.

3 months, 3s. 10d.; 6 months, 7s. 8d.; 12 months, 15s. 2d.

Subscriptions to be by P.O. order, payable to JOHN ROSS, 148, Fleet Street.

It is necessary that FOUR stamps be forwarded with all applications to the Publisher of the "Illustrated Times" for single copies of the paper. For two copies SEVEN stamps will be sufficient.

## ERRATA.

WINE TASTING IN THE LONDON DOCKS.—We have been exposed to a perfect storm of letters in reference to our article on Wine Tasting in the London Docks. The writers state that of their own knowledge thirty is the largest number of persons who have visited the docks with tasting-orders in one day, and that only one party among the thirty was intoxicated; that not more than a gallon per year is allowed to be abstracted from each cask; that only two half glasses are drawn out of one cask at a time; and that tasting is allowed up to four o'clock, instead of one o'clock as stated in the article in question.

The sketch of the Prince of Wales's visit to Blarney Castle, which appeared in a recent number, was erroneously attributed to Mr. E. J. Harty, of Dublin, instead of to Mr. R. J. Stoford, of Cork.

By an error of the press, the name of Mr. Alfred J. Fripp, a well-known member of the Old Water Colour Society, was printed Tripp in our last number. The name of Nafel also should have been printed Natel.

## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1858.

## A COUNSEL CLEARLY "OUT OF COURT."

WHAT was the principle established by the acquittal of Dr. Bernard? As far as we, with the greatest respect for that decision, can view the fact, it was the demonstration of the excellence of trial by a British jury. It confirmed what had been already proved over and over again, that twelve Englishmen, fairly selected, would deliver a verdict as to the guilt of an alleged offender without suffering their judgment to be blinded by the magnitude of his supposed offence, or of any interests, however immediate or powerful, to be involved in the result. It seemed to us that such a ground was the highest upon which the matter could be placed, and that when a few persons, more enthusiastic than judicious, sought to render the affair one of party feeling, to feast the jurymen, and to tender ovals to the defendant's counsel, they simply endeavoured to degrade practically that which they lauded theoretically. When we found, moreover, that the jury had declined the proposed feasting, and that the learned counsel had refused to make an exhibition of himself, being "neither a Nana Sahib nor a hippopotamus," we saw that we had not been singular in our views.

While the paragraphs detailing, as above described, the conduct of the counsel and jury were yet in journals of the day, a meeting was held at St. Martin's Hall. The object of the meeting was stated to be for the benefit of a certain "Press Prosecution Defence Fund," a curiously contradictory title, which, nevertheless, is intended to convey the idea of a sum of money raised to defend certain booksellers prosecuted for the publication of highly unpopular works. For the purpose of increasing the contributions to this fund, a lecture was announced by a Mr. Slack (who may possibly be better known in his own neighbourhood than elsewhere). The lecture, when delivered, did not, however, appear to bear so much upon the subject indicated as upon that of the justifiability of tyrannicide, as the murder of persons in power is now termed.

Perhaps the lecturer fairly stated the case upon each side, giving either an opinion adverse to the practice or none at all upon the matter. Either way, his lecture produced no remarkable effect beyond the interior of St. Martin's Hall. There the audience applauded the mention of Ehud, of Brutus, and of Charlotte Corday.

Mr. Edwin James had as much right as any one else to be at this meeting. As a student of oratory he might have gone to take a lesson from the bright ensample of the eloquent Slack, as a humourist he may have been curious to observe life and character among the peculiar auditory. Being there he might, even when called forward by the unanimous request of the meeting have acknowledged the compliment thus paid him, without giving offence to ordinarily fastidious people. But Mr. James went beyond this. He confessed to having "discharged his duties as an advocate courageously and conscientiously." Courageously in what way? The position of a barrister in an English court, pleading in defence of a client on trial for his life, is about the safest and best protected of any known. It surely calls for no particular amount of courage in such a situation to speak one's mind of the Emperor of Japan, France, or China, if required so to do. The dread of ridicule might deter many counsel from so doing without occasion, and perhaps this was a danger which Mr. James may boast of having encountered "courageously."

Mr. James proceeded to state that "it was well known that he had rejected the offer of the Crown to undertake the prosecution of Dr. Bernard;" whereupon ensued loud applause and waving of hats. This was indeed a courageous assertion. Half the reading public had already been informed by the journals that Mr. James, being a Queen's counsel, had been offered a brief for the prosecution, and had desired to be excused as having already been retained for the defence; also, that in accepting such retainer without previous permission, he had committed a slight breach of etiquette as one of her Majesty's counsel. Nevertheless, Mr. Edwin James accepted the applause consequent upon his avowal, which he strengthened by following up with characterising the prosecution as an attempt to sacrifice the accused to relieve the Government from a political difficulty. At the end of his own harangue, Mr. James publicly called upon Dr. Bernard, who also happened to be present, to address the meeting.

When this episode of professional life was narrated in the journals it naturally excited some surprise. In answer to a question in the House of Commons, the Home Secretary related the facts of Mr. James's refusal of the brief for the Crown. They had, as we have shown, been before made public, with the exception, perhaps, of one additional circumstance, that Mr. James, on finding his error in the acceptance of a retainer for the defence, applied respectfully for permission to act for the accused, and that this was granted with a promptitude creditable in the highest degree to her Majesty's advisers. All that Mr. James appears to have been able to say in vindication of his conduct is, firstly, that he did not accompany Dr. Bernard to the meeting. It never speaks well for a defence for a man to vindicate himself from that of which he is not accused, or from that which, if true, would be the least blameable part of his offence. Further, he adds that the newspaper report was inaccurate. Of course it was. All newspaper reports are so, more or less. They may be true, notwithstanding. We would ask, did this report suppress any matter which would, if inserted, have justified Mr. James, or did the writer invent anything to the learned gentleman's discredit? If so, why does not Mr. James say so? Let him speak if he can justify, extenuate, or deny his alleged representation of the circumstances connected with the proffered brief. If not, he himself appears guilty, not merely of a suppression of truth, but of a suggestion of untruth. It happened curiously enough, that only last week, in the Queen's Bench, the Lord Chief Justice, observed in strict pertinence only to a cause in hand (*Ex parte Urquhart*) that it was not necessary that a newspaper report should be *verbatim*, but it must be substantially true; and, moreover, that there might be as much fraud in suppressing anything as inventing it. Where to the counsel addressed by his Lordship acquiesced by saying "Precisely so." And that counsel was Mr. Edwin James himself.

A few words, by no means invidious or antagonistic, with respect to Dr. Bernard, may here be added. The Doctor has been acquitted upon a grave charge; we therefore assume him to be innocent. Now, there can be no possible excuse for attempts to render a man a popular hero in England, simply because he did not attempt an assassination, or accomplish a fiendish massacre in France. If, on the other hand, certain enthusiasts, entertaining peculiar views, choose to consider the Doctor as guilty, and to patronise him accordingly, their conduct is reprehensible rather than ridiculous. From all that we have read of Dr. Bernard, he has no more especial claims to popular adoration than the young gentleman last week acquitted after a groundless charge of theft. Let the Doctor remain content with his present honours, such as they may be. He has, we perceive, attained such fame as is conferred by the stereoscope. Let him be grateful that he has not acquired the more heroic but frequently posthumous dignity of wax-work.

## THE PRINCIPALITIES.

THE Conference that is about to be held at Paris has for its object the final winding-up of the great Russian war. We are about to hear the last, *pro tem.*, of that confused mass of discussions on "Eastern" and "Northern" questions,—on the Danube and the Porte—the Principalities and Austria,—which for many a day occupied people's tongues, to the exclusion of everything domestic and social. It is as well, therefore, to understand as exactly as possible what England is about to do in the final stage of the controversy,—as we gather it from the decision of the House of Commons on Tuesday night.

The late war flowed from the occupation of the Principalities by the forces of the Czar. Why? Because the occupation of those regions threatened Turkey, and, through Turkey, Europe. It is plain, therefore, that politically and historically, the Principalities depend on Turkey, and are inextricably mixed up with Turkey. And they have been in this relation to her for more than four centuries, ever since the days of the terrible Bajazet, who imposed tribute on them at the sword's point. It was during the time of our Plantagenet Henrys that the Turks established their *suzerainty*. The Provinces fought well, but the Turk was too strong for them; and ever since, the Porte has enjoyed a feudal superiority. Now, this is the historical basis on which everything else must be built, and is as much the foundation of the relation between the Porte and these Provinces, as the conquest by Edward the First is the foundation of that between England and Wales.

Accordingly, the powers in alliance with Turkey are first of all bound, in considering the question of the Union, to consider Turkey's rights. They are not to support her in anything unjust or extortionate, but in her general political position she has a right to their support. Now, how would the union affect this ancient status? It involves, first of all, the choice of a foreign Prince. Who is he to be? The British public would scarcely care to see a French Prince there, acting as the *avant-courier* of a Russian-

French alliance, and paving the way for a partition of the East between these joint powers. Well, then, if a German Prince were chosen, would he be more likely to be a really independent potentate? Analogy, when we consider Greece, forbids the idea. What then remains? Nothing that we see but to make the Principalities a neutral ground under the old semi-formal *suzerainty* of the Porte. This is their natural, as it certainly is their historical, position. No doubt, a thoroughly independent kingdom would be a pleasanter spectacle; but fact, which has made their political position a difficult and untoward one, and it is always safest to argue from fact to fact, and not from theory to fact. Amiable people are often the cause of the greatest miseries to those to whom they take a fancy; and we believe that if the parties in the Principalities who desire Union were gratified, they would find, in the long run, that those who took a colder view of their wishes had really been in the right. People in England, hearing the cases of Belgium, &c., brought in to illustrate this point, are apt to think of the Moldavians and Wallachians as folk in much the same state of civilisation as the Belgians or French. But this, whatever the natural virtues of the race, is not the case. They are only ripening into what may be called the constitutional stage, and we doubt whether it would be either healthy or happy for them to get Europeanised too soon. We also believe that by being left to grow up under natural influences, and without having a foreign yoke imposed upon them, they are more likely to come to a good growth than would be the case under the system recommended by their zealous friends.

We remarked once before, in discussing this subject, that the side which looks the most "liberal" is really the dangerous one. A sentimental liberal urging the Union is apt to be playing into the hands of its Czar and strengthening the future despotisms of France. On the other hand, by one of those conjunctures not uncommon in politics, it is the present interest of England to favour Turkey and Austria, that by and by it may be easier to counteract the policy of St. Petersburg. England, then, is about to enter the Paris Conference as the *quasi* enemy of national independence and constitutional progress! A strange position! but things are not always so bad as they look, and it is worth while to incur the reproach of *appearing* to oppose these great principles to-day, when to do so is really the most plausible way of preparing for their triumph to-morrow. Let this thought console us for our anomalous situation, and excuse our not being convinced by the admirable oratory of Mr. Gladstone.

The contradiction which exists between our policy as now determined on, and the language held under Clarendon a year or two since, only confirms our frequent assertion of the want of real abilities, spirit, and frank honour in the conduct of our present politics generally.

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

MR. LAYARD has arrived in London from an extended tour through the disturbed districts of India.

THE LAST REPRESENTATIVE of a DISTINGUISHED FRENCH FAMILY of the ANCIENT REGIME, that of Boufflers, has just died. The family ended very ingloriously in his person.

LIEUTENANT GENESTE, the officer who was captured at Hango, has been dismissed from her Majesty's service by sentence of court-martial, at Plymouth, for drunkenness.

BERNARD'S TRIAL, the whole charge of which was borne by the British Exchequer, will cost over £32,000; while the trial of Orsini, Pieri, Rude, and Gomez did not occasion an expenditure of more than 5,000 francs in Paris.

A SUBSCRIPTION, headed by the Governor, has been set on foot in Ceylon for the purpose of presenting the Princess Frederick-William of Prussia with pearl ornaments to the value of £1,000.

THE BAZAAR OPENED at the BRITISH EMBASSY in PARIS, for the relief of the English poor in the French metropolis, will realise from 20,000 to 25,000 francs.

A SPANISH MANUFACTURER of LUCIFER MATCHES, at Bagneres, while eating his dinner, let a leg of fowl fall into a vessel containing phosphoric paste. He wiped the piece of meat, ate it, and was dead in less than twenty-four hours.

THE FRENCH JOURNALS console themselves for the decrease of the population of France with the idea that the most healthy and vigorous populations are those which increase the slowest—an idea, however, scarcely confirmed by the official statistics concerning the physical condition of the French people.

THE HON. FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, youngest son of the Premier, has just entered the army, as ensign in the Grenadier Guards.

THE TOWNS OF FRANKENSTEIN, in Silesia, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. Out of about 500 houses, 400 are in ruins, including the Catholic Church; sixteen people perished in the flames, and about 5,000 are left without shelter.

A FRENCH BOATWOMAN, whose husband and little daughter were drowning in the River Galle, at Rouen, bravely plunged in after them, and saved both their lives. She is a good swimmer, and has been instrumental in saving several persons from drowning.

THE HARVEST IN FRANCE is likely to prove very abundant.

THE KING OF BURMAH has subscribed 10,000 rupees to the Indian Relief Fund.

THE MANSION OF MR. JOHN WARD BOUGHTON LEIGH, near Kenilworth, has been plundered of a large number of valuable oil paintings.

THE WORKPEOPLE on the CHATSWORTH ESTATE have presented Sir Joseph Paxton with a handsome piece of plate, on the occasion of his resigning the agency of the Chatsworth Estates, "as a mark of the esteem in which he is held."

TWO PIG-DEALERS were waylaid, last week, on the turnpike-road near Huddersfield, by five footpads, and robbed of £17 and a silver watch.

MR. DEEDS, M.P., has been appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the office of Church Estates Commissioners, vacant by virtue of Mr. Walpole being made Home Secretary.

THE STATUE OF DR. JENNER, the discoverer of vaccination, is now erected in Trafalgar Square.

A DETACHMENT OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS FROM CAWNPORE were received into Fort Pitt Hospital, at Chatham, last week.

WILLIAM GREGORY, a favourite pupil of Liebig, an accomplished chemist, and professor of that science in the University of Edinburgh, is dead.

THE ATTEMPT TO RAISE £200, to be added to a Government grant of £500 for the purchase of the late Hugh Miller's museum, is making good progress. If bought, the collection is to form part of a National Museum projected at Edinburgh.

THE MILITIA REGIMENTS awaiting disembodiment at Portsmouth, are giving a good many recruits to the regular army.

LADY FRANKLIN, widow of the Arctic navigator, is at present in Algiers.

SIR JOHN DODSON, who filled successively the offices of Advocate of the Admiralty, Advocate-General, and Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, died on Tuesday week, in his seventy-ninth year.

DURING THE CRISIS IN DENMARK, there were 207 failures; most of the houses were of recent origin, and had overtraded.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS FOR MARCH show a falling-off of £1,456,674 in the exports, as compared with March, 1857. The decrease extends to nearly every article. The imports of raw material show an increase in hemp and tallow, but a reduction in flax, silk, cotton, and wool.

THE WHOLE OF BELGIUM is suffering extremely for want of water.

UNFAVOURABLE ACCOUNTS of the RUSSIAN CROPS have been received.

A SORT OF SUMMER-HOUSE OR RESTING-PLACE FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THE ROYAL FAMILY has been recently erected in Windsor Great Park.

LADY MORGAN is preparing for the press "an odd volume," being the long-contemplated "Memoirs of her Own Times," and dealing with the literary and social aspects of France during the years of Bourbon rule.

THE STRIKE OF THE SUNDERLAND SHIPWRIGHTS has terminated, the men accepting the reduced wages, 4s. a-day.



# OUTLAY UPON THE NEW BRIDGE.

It is estimated that the cost of the new bridge will be £100,000. The bridge is to be built of iron, and will be a great improvement on the old one. It will be built by one of the best engineers in the country, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country. The bridge will be a great improvement on the old one, and will be a great credit to the country.

and long after the blood of our murdered dear ones has ceased crying from the ground, retribution will have a powerful advocate in the work of Mr. Noel.

Mr. John Philip shines nobly this year—more brightly than ever. No one with an eye for Art could be insensible to the charms of his composition and the warmth of his colour; but we longed to see something else from him than these eternal Spanish beauties, with their swarthy complexion and their large, round black eyes, which have hitherto been the staple production of his genius. There are a good many of these this year; but there is one picture which proves that our twofold possession of feeling as well as power of manipulation. "The Contrabandista" is a little self-contained story, readable at a glance. Mark the listless attitude of the dying man, his livid complexion and death-sweat bedabbled forehead; mark the straining eagerness of the girl who holds the mirror to his mouth; note the spent mule with drooping ears and in-bent tail, telling of fatigue and exhaustion; look at the blanket-wearing comrade, diverted from attention to his friend by the noise of approaching danger! Such a picture requires no legend in the catalogue—it is self-explanatory, we comprehend the story at a glance, and reverence the talent that has produced it for our edification!

What is the matter with Mr. E. M. Ward? Has he been bewitched? Has any one made a wax effigy of him, sticking the pins of self-approval through his brain and the palms of his hands, and finally leaving him to melt away beneath the rays of Royal patronage? Has too much questioning made Mr. Ward mad? The cause it is impossible to state, but the result is lamentably apparent. The two pictures of the installation of Louis Napoleon as a Knight of the Garter, and the visit of our Queen to the tomb of the Emperor Napoleon, are simply dubs of the worst class. Badly composed, badly drawn, badly painted! The German gentleman mentioned in "Hyperion,"—a fellow but little English, and in wishing to compliment a lady on her skin, said, "You have a beautiful leather," would be perfectly right in applying the expression to any person in Mr. Ward's picture! Mindful of the "Last Sleep of Arzyle," the "Execution of Montrose," and various charming episodes of French theocratic life, I will say no more, but hope for the future. All honour and congratulation to Mrs. E. M. Ward on her admirable picture of Howard.

Year by year distinct signs of improvement are visible in Mr. Frank Stone. He has given up painting those prettinesses of "Last Appeal," and "Heart's Misgivings," and boy and girl barley-sugar nonsense, and taken to subjects with some strength of story in them. His "Missing Boat" is excellent, the story well told, and the painting good; the bronzed faces and thoroughly French *touristure* of all the fishermen show power of appreciation, which some years ago one would not have given the artist credit for possessing.

A Mr. Brooks has two very nice genre pictures. I would specially point out the expression in the old dun's face in "Early Struggles;" it is perfectly true to nature. The other picture, "Contrition," is very well painted.

Two portraits seem to be peculiarly offensive this year; the "Duchess of Manchester," by Mr. Thorburn (in oil) looks like a large transparency for an illumination, and there are more men in shooting boots than one meets with during the month of September. The "Earl of Leicester" is like anybody but his forefather, Amy Robsart's lover.

In the miniature room he goes on to make your way to No. 708, portrait of an M. P., and after gazing on the high intellectual qualities which beam from that noble brow, try and repress any feeling of disgust that you are not a member of the constituency which this gentleman represents.

In the same room is a sweet portrait of "Captain Lane Fox at the Alma," representing an effeminate young man with very meagre hair, and very *ponyade* *hempoids* d'oustaches, standing by himself in a lone country road with a river winding under a hill in the distance, tightly clasping his cap in one hand, while with the other he points to some flowers growing at his feet. A more spirited and vivid representation of a young man on a field of battle was never given.

To any lady or gentleman possessing the acquaintance of Mr. Shirley Brooks, I can teach a pleasant little game. Go down into the vault where the academicians hide the sculpture, and when your eyes become sufficiently accustomed to the darkness, try and find a bust of your friend. After you have vainly searched the room, consult the catalogue, and make your way to No. 1,288, when, if you do not get a hearty shout of laughter for your pains, I shall be astonished. A young man with very sharply cut features, hair standing erect, and with a Gordian Knot of tangled tow stuck on to his chin, is scarcely an adequate representative of the chronicler of Miss Violet's offers and the historian of Aspen Court.

Though it is yet early in the day, artists are beginning to complain that "business is flat," and that bidders for their pictures are not numerous. Mr. Frith's "Epsom" is sold to Mr. Jacob Bell for £1,500, Mr. Gambart paying £1,500 for the right of engraving; Mr. Philip's "Contrabandista" has been purchased by her Majesty; Mr. J. D. Luard's capital picture of the "Return of the Invalid Officer" finds a home with other congenial works of art at Mr. Barnett's in Vauxhall; and Mr. Solomon's "Lion in Love" goes to Mr. Gambart. The "Doctor's Visit," a beautiful little picture by Mr. Clark, who broke ground so well last year with the "Sick Child," has been painted as a commission, I believe, for Mr. Creswick, R.A.

Mr. Dickens's reading of the "Cricket on the Hearth," given at St. Martin's Hall on Thursday se'ennight, being the first undertaken by him for his own peculiar benefit and advantage, was prefaced by a short manly speech, in which he declared that this reading was in no way incompatible with the chosen pursuits of his life, or the dignity and position of literature, and that he felt that every opportunity that brought an author face to face with his audience should be taken advantage of. The reading went off with the greatest success; the hall was crowded, and hundreds were turned away. Many literary and artistic celebrities were present, and in the front row of the stalls sat the Bishops of Oxford and Cape Town.

Messrs. Routledge are on the point of commencing a literary curiosity in the shape of a novel, or rather a historical romance, called "William the Conqueror," by the late Sir Charles Napier, the grim old Indian warrior. Sir Charles's literary style, judged from his diaries and official documents, was terse, free, and forcible, and there is certain to be backbone in his novel. It will be edited by Sir William Napier.

There has been some talk about the incongruity in placing the statue of Jenner in Trafalgar Square next to that of Sir Charles Napier! At all events there was one bond of union between these great men,—they were both *very-natures*.

## SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.

Her Majesty has been most graciously pleased to signify to Sir Colin Campbell her intention of raising him to the dignity of a British Peerage, in consequence of his distinguished services.

MR. JAMES AND STATE PROSECUTIONS.—In the House of Commons last week, Mr. Ward Hunt drew Mr. Walpole's attention to a meeting in St. Martin's Hall, where Mr. Slack delivered a lecture on tyrannicide, at which Dr. Bernard and Mr. Edwin James appeared, first as casual visitors, and then as speakers called to the platform. At this meeting Mr. Edwin James was reported to have said that he had declined to hold a brief from the Crown in Bernard's case, "because he believed that an absolute refusal was to put in force to please a foreign despot." Mr. Hunt wanted to know if a Queen's counsel is not bound to hold a brief for the Crown? Mr. Walpole, hoping that Mr. James had been inaccurately reported, read passages of a correspondence in which the Attorney-General released Mr. James, because he thought the loss of his aid might be a disadvantage to the prisoner for whom Mr. James had already been retained; while Mr. James returned thanks for the "compliment" paid to him by the Attorney-General in terms of courtesy and cordiality little harmonising with the platform strain ascribed to him. "I hope this plain statement," said Mr. Walpole, "will now go forth to the public as showing that in no case does the Crown in this country deprive prisoners of any legal assistance which they may desire to have."

## OPERA, CONCERTS, AND NEW MUSIC.

MADMOISELLE TITIENS is still the "star" at her Majesty's Theatre. Probably Mr. Lumley is of opinion that a planet of surpassing brilliancy such as his Viennese *prima donna* has no need of shining satellites. If so, we can only say that we dider entirely from the illustrious manager. A diamond, however lustreous and sparkling in itself, however artistically cut, must be respectably set before it can have a chance of being estimated according to its real value; and Mademoiselle Titiens, to be properly appreciated in such an opera as "The Huguenots," should be supported by good subordinates, and by (at the least) a tolerably chorus. Until the production of "The Huguenots" at her Majesty's Theatre, we always thought it impossible to lay that opera without a *contralto* who could sing. It is true that in Italy the *contralto* is always omitted, but we should content ourselves with the singers from the musical peninsula, and should have to that degenerated land its peculiar mode of producing great singers. However, there is a good and a bad side to every thing, and a manager is in a fortunate enough to have incapable singers in his company, the best thing he can do is not to let them sing. Thus Mr. Lumley's Marcel ought not to sing, nor does he—that is to say, not much. An air entitled "Pill-Pill," which a few of us may remember as having been executed with some effect at Covent Garden by Henri Lumley, and which was supposed to be an essential element in the part of Marcel, is omitted at her Majesty's Theatre. Some of our subscribers may be mean enough to look upon such an omission as a piece of vandalism; in our opinion, it is a proof of excellent taste, and we can assure our readers who have not had the good fortune to hear it, that it is a masterpiece of artistry performed in its full integrity, that they have done so by the omission of certain portions of that opera at her Majesty's Theatre. At all events, they have nothing to regret, which is not the case with us; but then,

"This letter I have lost,  
Than never to have loved."

In the "Trovatore," produced on Tuesday last, the *coloratura* of Mdlle. Titiens was infinitely better than in "The Huguenots." In fact, chorus and orchestra apart, it was within about five per cent. of perfection. The Count di Luna's part is to the four chief parts collectively, as twenty is to one hundred, and his *role* (and taken by a new singer) was about half as well played as it is now to have been.

In the part of "Leonora," Mdlle. Titiens achieved a genuine success, and something more than a success in the opinion of all persons of critical discernment she has to boast of. She has acted and sung on the boards of her Majesty's Theatre the days of Jenny Lind. We spoke of the "Trovatore" in our review of last season, of Giusin's Marion, and Albert's part. We will only add, that at present the principal figure in this most interesting lyrical drama is Mdlle. Titiens. Than this lady no more thorough artist exists. If she lost her voice to-morrow morning, it appeared in the "Trovatore" the same evening, she would still be amongst the best "Leonora" who has appeared. She has not a naturally loud voice, but she sings admirably; she is not pretty, but she may her hair and dresses herself with such excellent taste that she looks beautiful. In addition to this, her figure is nearly perfect; she is very graceful, and her attitudes are so many studies for a sculptor. We do not call attention to these merits because we have nothing to say in favour of Mdlle. Titien's singing, but we avoid writing a line against her singing because it is just that kind of singing that does not seem to be criticised but to be heard.

At the second of Miss Goddard's concert—that admirable pianist, who is at once the youngest and the most accomplished performer of the present day, played the "No Plus Ultra" of Wolf in the first part, and the "Plus Ultra" of Dussek in the second. There is a story connected with these sonatas which may be new to some of our readers. Wolf's composition was, when it appeared, the most difficult piece that had ever been written for the pianoforte. In his time (the early time of Beethoven), as in ours, there were numbers of composers who wrote pianoforte music solely with a view to display. Wolf was a genuine musician; but indignant at the success achieved by ignorant composers of "airs with variations," he determined, once for all, to write a piece which the charlatan professors of the day should not only be unable to rival, but which they should positively be incapable of executing. Considering that in this *morceau* he had attained the limit which separates the difficult from the impossible, Wolf entitled it "No Plus Ultra;" and as he had foreseen, numerous professors of high repute, when requested by their pupils to play it, were obliged to excuse themselves from any such attempt. Wolf had beaten the charlatans on their own ground, but, true to his instincts, he had taken care to preface the variations with an *adagio* and *allegro* worthy of himself and of the musical art. But soon came Dussek with his admirable sonata, called the "Retour à Paris," and which the London publisher, conceiving it to be fuller of difficulties even than the celebrated composition by Wolf, christened "Plus Ultra." We are unable to judge which of the two presents the greater mechanical difficulties, but the prize of beauty must certainly be awarded to Dussek's piece. It has been heard at concerts before now, but never to such advantage as on Wednesday last, when executed by Miss Arabella Goddard. All the emotion which this charming pianist does not exhibit in her countenance and gestures, appears to be reserved for her playing, than which nothing more tender and more impassioned can be heard. The contrast is as complete as between the outward frenzy and the inward coldness of some of our continental friends—players who would have us believe that they are suiting the action to the sound, and who, imitating in their own way their histrionic prototypes in Hamlet, do their best to "tear a piano to tatters." This calmness of manner, which is so remarkable in Miss Goddard, is in fact one of the last results of art. It is seen in Goethe, as its total absence may be observed in the poets of the French romantic school—ostentatiously passionate themselves, but for the most part unable to move the passions of their readers.

EXECUTIONS IN CHINA.—In the House of Commons, on Friday night, Mr. Robertson called attention to the barbarities committed in Canton under the name of executions, particularly referring to the following article in the "Overland Friend of China," of the 15th of March:—"One of the recent victims was a woman from the rebel districts, who actually killed a mandarin as he was riding on horseback. For this she was doomed to be cut in pieces. We were told by a gentleman who was present that before they tied her arms to the cross, she made those signs which Roman Catholic converts are in the habit of employing when appealing to the *fortiger* for protection. Her cries, however, were in vain, and her breasts, the fleshy parts of her arms, the calves of her legs and thighs, were cut off (the woman still living, before the knife was thrust into the abdomen, and twisted up and round the integuments of the heart. Thirteen men were beheaded at the same time. It is greatly to be regretted, we think, that these barbarities cannot be made to cease while we are in Canton. We have been told, though the source of our information is not of the best, that the deed having reached the ears of the 'Dictator' (Colonel Holloway and Captain Du Chenez are nonentities in the commission), he remonstrated with Peh, who assured him that the woman was executed by the express commands of the Emperor for the murder of her husband and his second wife. Her real crime was either as herein given, or the greater crime of being a Christian."

## THE MARTINIÈRE.

THE Martinière, from the window of which building the accompanying sketch of Lucknow was taken, has figured largely in all accounts of the siege, and deserves more particular notice than we have yet given it. Its reputation certainly does not depend upon its architectural character, for to use the language of the "Times" correspondent, "it looks like the result of a competitive examination among a college of mad architects. I know nothing of architecture or of its terms, and I can therefore only describe it as a long building with two wings and many windows, with pillars and composite capitals all along the front—a centre approached by a broad esplanade, a terrace, and a grand flight of steps arising from another esplanade, with a large tank or pond in front, from the midst of

## THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

### THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

Monday brought us the opening of the Academy, the old rooms, a usual scene. The crowd was the same as usual; the stout, red-haired man, who takes your shilling, was the same as usual; the red-haired man, who sells you your catalogue, was the same; and the same deuce-duck-looking fourpenny-piece lying in the dirt on the stick-keeper's counter. Perhaps there was a greater crowd never in point of numbers on Monday, but its component parts were the same: artists on the look-out for congratulation, dealers on the look-out for bargains, sly idlers on the look-out for pretty girls, men on the look-out for elegance, and friends on the look-out for fun. Undeniably it is a good exhibition. There are more interesting pictures, and fewer repulsive dubs, than are generally to be found. With very few exceptions, the peculiarities of the different Schools of Art are well represented, and in many individual instances great improvement is to be traced. The crowd gathers thickest round Mr. Frith's picture of "Epsom Downs;" a policeman has been planted by its side, and the Shillbottle of the force, "Move on!" and a rail is put to be erected to keep off the pressure of the mob. Well and

It is exactly such a picture, both in subject and treatment, as will command the attention of the mob. In a preliminary notice published some weeks since, I ventured my own opinion on its merits and demerits, and on further inspection, and in the face of much abuse, to every word of that opinion I hold. Judged by the command of public attention, the next pictures in importance to Mr. Frith's are those of Mr. Egg and Mr. O'Neill. Of Mr. Egg's "Trilogy," as it appears to be universally called, I have already spoken, and was glad to find public feeling ratifying my verdict; the object may be, is, a painful one, but the conception is that of a man of genius, the execution that of a man of genius. Mr. O'Neill (not the same man who has of late years exhibited some charming genre pictures of modern life, but "Jephtha's Daughter" O'Neill) has produced a painting which should confer on him lasting fame. A troopship on the eve of departure, the bell has rung for—"All for the land!" and the women, wives, sisters, lovers of the soldiers, are descending the side into the boat waiting to convey them ashore. In every part this picture is perfect; the nervous clasp of the hands, the over-arching eyes, the long-despairing gaze, the eager attitude of the foremost descending woman, hurrying from the scene of her misery, and clinging forward for the old sailor's hand, are studies from the life. There are bits of technical manipulation, the painting of the ship's side, with its knotted, rough wood, and its rusty copper bolts, is a study; while the introduction of such a little Hogarthian passage as the old pensioner showing his medal to his son, with a view to stimulate him to emulation, shows that the artist has the mind to conceive as well as the hand to execute.

The only other picture which I class with these three, is Mr. Noel Paton's "In Memoriam," showing the ladies of an English family at Cawnpore, expecting instant death at the hands of the blood-thirsty savages that are seen advancing in the background. This is an awful story, and I understand the committee were long in doubt as to whether it should be hung; to their credit be it said, that love and feeling for Art overcame certain qualmish objections, and there it is, one of the most interesting pictures in the entire exhibition. The drawing of it is perfectly marvellous in its fidelity. I do not care so much for the resigned mother, with her hand in hand, and with heaven-directed eyes, occupies the centre of the painting; for the shrieking girl, kneeling at her mother's feet, and striving to bury her head in the maternal lap; nor for the weeping boy; nor the ayah, with the infant crouching in the background. My attention was riveted on the figure of the second daughter—the flushed girl, supported by her mother's arms, and fainting in the extremity of her terror. Scarcely ever was feeling more finely related than in the long-aid helplessness of that slight form; in those closed eyes, in those parted lips, in the livid hue of that complexion, in the listless swing of those limbs. Marvellous, in a lesser degree, is the play of the eye, and bristling in the beard, of that advancing man, with his blood-spotted legs and his clinched musket, in every detail. Marvellous is the elaboration of the strewn floor, the torn garments and fragments of wearing apparel, the unconsciousness of the infant, the dumb terror of the native ayah! For years and years to come this scrap of painted canvas will be a stern pleader for ven-



which rises a column 180 feet high. On these wings, which describe portions of the circumference of a large circle, and all along the flat roof of the first story, there are placed innumerable statues, some Chinese, some Greek, or Roman, or Italian; some nod their heads, others shake their arms in the wind. Above the centre rises a similar story, decorated in the same way, and above that again another smaller, and then two slender arches, springing from the summit, cross each other at right angles, and offer a look-out place at the point of junction. As to smaller spires and ornaments and turrets I cannot speak. They stick up from every angle nearly; but I may mention that among other monstrosities are four huge rampant lions at the top of small turrets with staircases inside, and these lions are hollow, so that at night lamps can be put in them to light up their eyes, and so of other statues."

This wild piece of architecture has the advantage of being placed in a beautiful park near the Gwaltee, and about three miles from the Residency. The interior is decorated in a very florid style, but still the *tout ensemble* is not altogether unpleasant, and there are some upper rooms which make delightful residences during the hot season. In a vault in the centre of the building is deposited the remains of Major-Gen. Claude Martine, who built this extravagant pile. The tomb is not less curious. It consists of a simple slab, at each corner of which stands an European soldier, carved in wood, and highly coloured. Martine was born at Lyons, in 1733, and went as an adventurer to Lucknow, where he amassed an enormous fortune. A large part of this he left for the establishment of a college. Two were established: one, a large and flourishing school in Calcutta; the other recently occupying one wing of this extraordinary building.

The capture of the Martinière by the forces under Sir Colin Campbell is thus described by a correspondent of the "Times":—

"Early in the morning (of March 9th), Brigadier-General Sir E. Lugard was directed by the Commander-in-Chief to make his arrangements for taking the Martinière at 2 p.m., with the following instructions:—

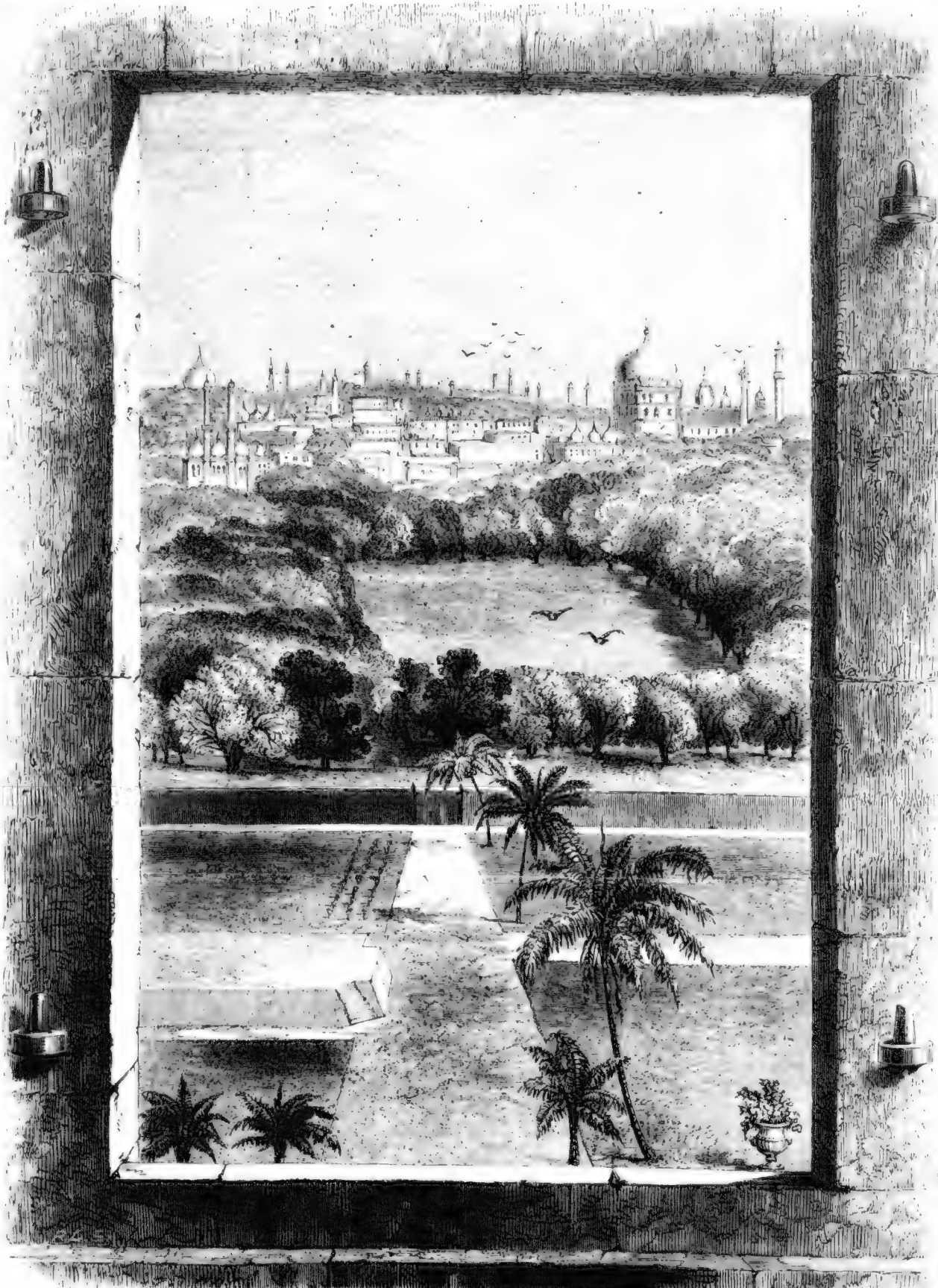
"He will employ for the purpose the 4th Brigade, with the 38th and 53rd Regiments of the 3rd Brigade in support. The 42nd Highlanders will lead the attack, and seize, as a first measure, the huts and ruined houses to the left of the Martinière, as viewed from the Brigadier-General's front.

"While the movement is being made upon the huts in question, the wall below the right heavy battery will be lined very thickly, with at least the wing of a regiment, which will be flanked again by a troop of R.A. The huts having been seized, this extended wing behind the wall will advance right across the open on the building of the Martinière, its place being taken immediately by a regiment in support, which will also move rapidly forward on the building. But the attack on the hut is not to stop there. As soon as they are in, the Highlanders must turn sharp on the building of the Martinière, also following up the retreating enemy. The heavy guns of the right battery, as well as those belonging to the troop, will search the intrenchments of the tank and the brushwood to the right while this advance is going forward.

"The whole line of the ruined huts, Martinière, &c., having been seized, the engineers attached to the 2nd Division for the operation will be set to work immediately by the Brigadier-General to give cover to the troops.



TOMBS AT LUCKNOW.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.)



VIEW FROM A WINDOW IN THE MARTINIÈRE, LOOKING TOWARDS LUCKNOW CITY.

"The men employed in the attack will use bayonets. They are forbidden to fire a shot until the position is won. The attack is roughly explained to them, and they will be encouraged by their advance is supported by heavy and light guns, as well as by the intrenchments on the right."

The time was now drawing on, and the Highlanders and marching from their position drew up behind the wall. The Chief, General Lugard, and his staff were on the wall, and the moment approached, they went down and on the left men gave his last orders to the officers. And now just as this fact:—The enemy remained steadily in their position under the fire of six heavy guns and ten heavy guns and but the instant they came of our bayonets, and that of the Sikhs and Highlanders came in view, we observed by twos and threes, and at last in masses, marching at the double, they could clear out of the trench and moving to the rear off under cover of the trees. The Commander-in-Chief to the roof again just to see the complete success of the plan. The orders were beautifully. We saw the Highlanders, with skinshirts on, out in front, advancing

rapidly, without a moment's delay, their ranks, towards the Martinière, where the Sikhs on their hands and knees, as panthers, rushed forward with great speed toward the wall from which the enemy were firing a few hundred shots from their muskets, and dying so fast that a man was left inside the time our troops were within 200 yards of the Martinière. But the gunners on the roof of the Martinière, and the canal works, had seen the attack, and they began to pitch round shot up and to plump them among the dhooly-bearers and light baggage advancing in rear of our column. In less than ten minutes we saw Highland banners among the trees in the park, and the Sikhs rushing through the ruins of the rear, looking in vain for an enemy. While the Highlanders, advancing to the wall of the Martinière park on the left, gained the whole enclosure, another body of them and the Sikhs took possession of huts in the rear of the building, engaged the enemy in the parapet of the canal trench. But soon round-shot and shell from Ostram's guns, sweeping the whole of the left of the line, forced the enemy to abandon the works they had constructed with so much care and labour, and on which they had relied with such confidence. The Chief and his staff and followers now rushed over to the Martinière. Mounting to the summit we had a splendid view of the position, but the enemy opened two guns on us, and Sir Colin ordered all officers not on duty down at once. Ostram was creeping on, and his guns ranging almost up to our skirmishers, with repeated discharges, swept every inch of the enemy's front on their left, and crushed them utterly, so that they contented themselves with some weak musketry fire from long distances."

The same writer verifies the accuracy of our sketch by the following description of the city, as seen from the Martinière:

"The city is very unlike anything we see in Europe. If Clapham were overrun by a Mahometan conqueror, who stuck up domes, cupolas, and minarets on half the meeting-houses and mansions, and if that pleasant suburb, when all the trees are green, were spread for 15 or 20 miles over a dead level surface, the aspect it would present might in some degree give one a notion of Lucknow."



JOHN PHILIP, ESQ.  
A.R.A.

THE name of Mr. Philip has been for many years before the public, his reputation steadily increasing, while he himself has been as steadily progressing in the cultivation of his talents, in the improvement of his drawing, and in the maturity of his style. In pursuance of an intention we have formed to give from time to time short memoirs of the members and associates of the Royal Academy in the pages of the "Illustrated Times," we this week present our readers with a succinct sketch of the career of Mr. Philip. That it will be found very exciting, or, indeed, very amusing, we can scarcely hope. An artist's life now-a-days is but a work-a-day, jog-trot affair. We have no Benvenuto Cellinis to be imprisoned in the Vatican, or to hold midnight intrigues in the interior of brazen heads; no Leonardo da Vincis to die in the arms of kings; no Raphaels or Michael Angelos to consort with popes and cardinals; no Bamboccios to kill monks; no Rembrandts to join in strange orgies with Jewish rabbis. The artist of our own age pays rent and taxes—when he can; sells his pictures—also when he can, serves on juries, subscribes to the Benevolent Fund, and acts as one of the stewards at the annual dinner, smokes a good deal, and belongs to a quiet club in a shady street, where critics are demolished over Welsh rabbits, and the Old Masters have some severe things said against them after moderate tumblers.

The only vestige of romanticism that we can descry in the artists of the present age is, that they mostly wear bands, are sensibly given to latitudinarianism in the way of hats, and that to their honour they still very frequently marry for love.

John Philip, associate of the Royal Academy, was born at Aberdeen, N.B., on the 19th of April, 1817. He commenced his career as an artist at the age of fifteen, in his native city, and in 1834, not being then highly favoured by fortune, having indeed very little money at all, he worked his passage on board a coasting vessel from Scotland to London, for the purpose of visiting the exhibition of the Royal Academy. A pious pilgrimage and well performed; and for which the greatest reward that Mr. Philip could receive would be to hear that some raw-boned Scottish laddie from Glasgow or Greenock had worked his passage to the Tower Stairs to snatch a peep at the "Death of the Contrabandista," or "Youth in Seville." On his return to Scotland he painted a picture of a Scotch



JOHN PHILIP, A.R.A.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY R. HOWLETT.)

interior, which attracted the notice of the late Lord Panmure—the father of our sometime minister at, by, from, to, or for war—who most generously determined on defraying the expenses to London of young Philip, and providing him with the means of following his profession there. All honour to Lord Panmure for his frank-hearted resolution! We sneer occasionally at aristocratic patronage; we are fond of quoting Johnson's savage line about "the patron and the jail;" we ask with him whether a patron is not one who watches with indifference the struggles of a bad swimmer in the water, and when the half-drowned wretch haply manages to reach the shore, encumbers him with help? but no candid man can deny that, however inefficient—nay, even disadvantageous—to literature patronage may have proved, it has been the means of alleviating the hardships of many a struggling artist, nay, has saved many from despair and death. Patronage (which was degrading neither to the patrons nor the patronised, when aid was given with consideration on the one side, and received with dignity on the other) has nearly gone out of fashion in England, and has been superseded by flunkey and toadyism. But it is due to the Scottish nobility to give them credit for the generous and sedulous care they show in fostering the scintillations of genius among the youth of their own country.

John Philip became a student of the Royal Academy in 1837, returned to Aberdeen in 1839, and painted portraits there till 1841, when he returned to, and finally settled in, London. Here he first made an impression on the public and the connoisseurs by a picture of a Scotch pastor criticising his juvenile flock; and later by his remarkable work of the "Free Kirk." He became a regular and favourite contributor to the walls of the Academy, and every year brought him fresh and golden opinions. In 1851, after a very severe illness, he decided on visiting the South of Spain, whose mellow and genial climate had a most beneficial effect on his health. But it had another effect, and one as beneficial, on Mr. Philip. His sojourn in Spain, which extended to so late as 1856-7, sent him home eventually the best painter of Peninsular life that we possess. The warm, glowing, vigorous, picturesque Spanish scenes of Mr. Philip are now eagerly looked for at every private view and opening day of the Academy. He is the king of muchachos and muchachas, contrabandistas, mules, strpel'cloaks, mantillas, Al-



MAY FASHIONS: THE NEW MANTLES.



Mr. Ingham said it was an unfortunate occurrence, and not at all the prisoner getting drunk. He was afraid that he should have to send him to trial for manslaughter. The case was postponed.

The three cases following read strangely enough separately—stranger still in conjunction. A fellow, described as of desperate appearance, has long been known as a sturdy brawler, waylaying ladies and children, and resorting to threats when failing to obtain his object by hypocrisy. Last week he encountered a lady and her daughter, and upon one of them expressing regret that she had no money wherewith to satisfy his appeal, he struck the younger thrice violently in the face. His character and habits were proved before Mr. D'Enpoint, who heard the charge of assault against the prisoner, and sentenced him to one month's imprisonment. A correspondent writes to inform us, that at a certain town in Wiltshire, the Mayor has committed to jail, as a rogue and vagabond, for one month, an old man of unimpeachable character, whose only offence was sleeping







LONDON: Printed by JOHN ROSS, of 148, Fleet Street, at 15, Gough Square, in the Parish of St. Dunstan, in the City of London, and Published by him at 148, Fleet Street, in the Parish and City aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1858.